

AN

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR 1848.

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120

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1848.

AN

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1848,

CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR FOR THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

4485,

OR THE **45TH** YEAR OF THE **75TH** CYCLE OF SIXTY;

BEING THE **28TH** YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

TA'UKWANG.

CANTON:

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1848.

THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS,

Commences with the 61st year of the emperor Wángtí,

2637 years, B.C.

甲子 1804	甲戌 1814	甲申 1824	甲午 1834	甲辰 1844	甲寅 1854
乙丑 1805	乙亥 1815	乙酉 1825	乙未 1835	乙巳 1845	乙卯 1855
丙寅 1806	丙子 1816	丙戌 1826	丙申 1836	丙午 1846	丙辰 1856
丁卯 1807	丁丑 1817	丁亥 1827	丁酉 1837	丁未 1847	丁巳 1857
戊辰 1808	戊寅 1818	戊子 1828	戊戌 1838	戊申 1848	戊午 1858
己巳 1809	己卯 1819	己丑 1829	己亥 1839	己酉 1849	己未 1859
庚午 1810	庚辰 1820	庚寅 1830	庚子 1840	庚戌 1850	庚申 1860
辛未 1811	辛巳 1821	辛卯 1831	辛丑 1841	辛亥 1851	辛酉 1861
壬申 1812	壬午 1822	壬辰 1832	壬寅 1842	壬子 1852	壬戌 1862
癸酉 1813	癸未 1823	癸巳 1833	癸卯 1843	癸丑 1853	癸亥 1863

The Chinese year is luni-solar, comprising twelve lunar months, to which an intercalary month is added, when requisite to preserve correspondence with the solar year. When, during a lunar month, the sun does not enter any sign of the Zodiac, that month is intercalary and the year contains *thirteen* months.

ECLIPSES.

1. A partial eclipse of the *Sun*, March 5, invisible at Greenwich.
2. A total eclipse of the *Moon*, March 19, visible „
3. A partial eclipse of the *Sun*, April 3, invisible „
4. A partial eclipse of the *Sun*, August 28, invisible „
5. A total eclipse of the *Moon*, Sept. 12, visible „
6. A partial eclipse of the *Sun*, Sept. 26, invisible „
7. A transit of *Mercury*, November 8-9, visible „

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension day.....	June 1
Septuagesima.....	Feb. 20	Whit Sunday.....	„ 11
Ash Wednesday....	March. 8	Trinity Sunday....	„ 19
Good Friday.....	April. 21	Accession of Victoria, June	20
Easter Sunday.....	„ 23	1st Sunday in advent. Dec.	3

CHINESE TERMS.

Jan. 6.	小寒	Siáu-hán, 'little cold,'	15° in Capricorn.
Jan. 21.	大寒	Tá-hán, 'great cold,'	
Feb. 4.	立春	Lih-ch'un, 'spring begins,'	} in Aquarius.
Feb. 19.	雨水	Yü-shwui, 'rain and water,'	
Mar. 5.	驚蟄	Kin-chih, 'insects excited,'	} in Pisces.
Mar. 20.	春分	Ch'un-fan 'vernal equinox,'	
Apr. 4.	清明	Tsing-ming, 'clear & bright,'	} in Aries.
Apr. 20.	穀雨	Kuh-yü, 'grain-rain,'	
May. 5.	立夏	Lih-hiá, 'summer begins,'	} in Taurus.
May. 21.	小滿	Siáou-mwán, 'grain a lit. full,'	
June. 5.	芒種	Mang-chung, 'grain spiked,'	} in Gemini.
June 21.	夏至	Hiá-chí, 'summer solstice,'	
July 6.	小暑	Siáou-shú, 'little heat,'	} in Cancer.
July 23.	大暑	Tá-shú, 'great heat,'	
Aug. 8.	立秋	Lih-tsiú, 'autumn begins,'	} in Leo.
Aug. 24.	處暑	Chü-shú, 'cessation of heat,'	
Sep. 8.	白露	Peh-lú, 'white dew,'	} in Virgo.
Sep. 24.	秋分	Ts'íú-fan, 'autumnal equinox,'	
Oct. 9.	寒露	Hán-lú, 'cold dew,'	} in Libra.
Oct. 24.	霜降	Shwáng kiáng, 'frost descends,'	
Nov. 8.	立冬	Lih-tung, 'winter begins,'	} in Scorpio.
Nov. 23.	小雪	Siáu-sueh, 'little snow,'	
Dec. 8.	大雪	Tá-sueh, 'great snow,'	} in Sagittarius.
Dec. 27.	冬至	Tung-chí, 'winter solstice,'	enters Capricorn.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

It is not sufficient to merely
know the facts of a case, but to
be able to apply them to the
facts of a particular case.

40 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
Walked round luncheon with Haffer, French & Brown
30 persons at P. Worship in 均和行

40 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
Breakfasted at Dr. Haffer's. Br. Bridgman unwell
Dr. Holson came from H. Karg & returned
40 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
Rev. H. A. Brown sailed for America in the Vancouver.

JANUARY, 1848—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVII Year, XIth and XIIth Moons.

The weather, during this month, is dry, cold, and bracing—differing but little, if at all, from that of November and December. The wind blows generally from the north, occasionally inclining to the NE. or NW. A change to the south—which may be expected at intervals of 10 or 15 days, during the winter—causes considerable variation in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	25	Trade at Canton reopened, 1839.
2 S	26	Captain Gribble seized and brought to Canton 1840.
3 m	27	{ Lin Tsihsii appointed imperial commissioner to stop the traffic in opium, 1839.
4 t	28	
5 w	29	
6 t	1	{ TWELFTH MOON. Captain Dicey and his party of the Madagascar landed in Macao, 1842.
7 f	2	Forts at Chuenpi taken, with great slaughter, 1841.
8 s	3	{ Gunner of the Lady Hughes strangled at Canton 1785.
9 S	4	[in Canton, 1843.
10 m	5	British forces visit Tunghwá 1842. Ilipú arrived.
11 t	6	
12 w	7	
13 t	8	
14 f	9	
15 s	10	
16 S	11	
17 m	12	
18 t	13	C. Marjoribanks, pres. E. I. C.'s left China, 1832.
19 w	14	
20 t	15	Elliot and Kishen's treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841.
21 f	16	Mr. Davis, with his fam. sailed for England, 1835.
22 s	17	
23 S	18	
24 m	19	
25 t	20	[Bremer. St. Paul's chu. Macao, burnt 1835.
26 w	21	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841, by. Sir J. J. G.
27 t	22	Interview between Kishen and Elliot, 1841.
28 f	23	
29 s	24	
30 S	25	[office of intendant 1840.
31 m	26	A Chinese officer arrived in Macao to fill the new

FEBRUARY, 1848,—XXIX DAYS.

Chinese XXVII-VIIIth Year, XIIth and 1st Moons.

During this month the thermometer continues low; but the dry bracing cold of the three preceding months is changed for a damp and chilly atmosphere; the number of fine fair days is much diminished, and cloudy and foggy ones are more frequent in February and March than in any other months. The fog is sometimes so dense as to render objects invisible at a few yards' distance.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	27	{ Elliot and Gutzlaff visit the city gate Canton, 1835. Inhabitants of Hongkong declared to be [British subjects, 1841.
2 w	28	
3 t	29	
4 f	30	The Hyacinth enters the harbor of Macao, 1840.
5 s	1	{ CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY. Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832.
6 S	2	Capt. Halcon, Spa. envoy, arrived in Macao, 1840.
7 m	3	
8 t	4	Snow fell in Canton, 1835. Shunchí died 1661.
9 w	5	
10 t	6	
11 f	7	Kienlung died, 1695.
12 s	8	
13 S	9	{ Empress of China died 1840. Elliot's second interview with Kishen, 1841.
14 m	10	
15 t	11	
16 w	12	{ Coroner's inquest at the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, 1839. Ports of Hongkong and Ting. [hái declared free 1841.
17 t	13	
18 f	14	Boat of the Nemesis fired on at Wangtong, 1841.
19 s	15	
20 S	16	
21 m	17	Med. Missionary Society organized, Canton 1838.
22 t	18	
23 w	19	Hostilities with the English resumed, 1841.
24 t	20	{ Chusan evacuated by the British forces, 1841. prisoners Anstruther and others restored.
25 f	21	Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
26 s	22	{ A Chinese executed before the factories, Canton, 1839. Bogue forts captured, 1841.
27 S	23	
28 m	24	
29 t	25	

- Mrs. Everett Holopston sailed for N York in the S^t Russell
- Breakfasted at Dr. Haffer's. Mrs. Speer & French dined with me.
- 30 persons at P. worship in 均和行
- Rev. Mr. Loomis breakfasted with me
- Walked round Canton with Dr. Bell, & May, Mr. & Mrs. Pearce
- Dr & Mrs. Holson arrived at 均和
- 50 persons present at P. Worship in 均和行
- Visited Mr. Sp's family with Dr. Holson. ^{into service as a school} Asyca
- J. Bridgman took tea with me.
- 50 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
- Walked around city with Dr. & Mrs. Holson
- Visited Mr. H's mansion with Dr & Mrs. Holson
- 55 persons at P. Worship in 均和行

45 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
Finished reading memoir of Mr. Halson at

Finished reading Nettleton's Remains

30 persons at P. Worship in 均和行

Peking starts on his return to Peking
Finished reading Smith's China

50 persons at P. Worship in 均和行

Rev'd Loannis & J. Bridgman walk'd round Canton

60 persons at P. Worship in 均和行

Mr. Geo. Morrison arrived at Canton
Messrs Happer French & Spear moved to 永福泉

MARCH, 1848,—XXXI Days.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, 1st and 11d Moons.

The weather in the month of March is also damp and foggy, but the temperature of the atmosphere becomes considerably warmer; to preserve things from damp, it is requisite to continue the use of fires and closed doors, which the heat of the atmosphere renders very unpleasant. From March till July and August, the thermometer steadily increases in height and heat reaches its maximum degree.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	26	
2 t	27	Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Whampoa, 1841.
3 f	28	
4 s	29	Ylipú died in Canton, 1853.
5 S	1	SECOND MOON.
6 m	2	Napier's fort captured, 1831.
7 t	3	
8 w	4	
9 t	5	
10 f	6	{ Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. British in Chinhái { and Ningpo attacked, 1842.
11 s	7	British brig Ann lost on Formosa, 1842.
12 S	8	Kishen goes a state's prisoner to Peking, 1841.
13 m	9	
14 t	10	
15 w	11	Chinese forces at Tsz'kí routed, 1841.
16 t	12	
17 f	13	Macartney's embassy leaves China 1794.
18 s	14	Canton under British guns, 1841.
19 S	15	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
20 m	16	Armistice agreed upon at Canton, 1841.
21 t	17	
22 w	18	{ British ship <i>Sarah</i> , first free trader, sailed from { Whampoa, 1834.
23 t	19	Kíying appointed commander-in-chief, 1842.
24 f	20	{ Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. { Friend of China commenced, 1842.
25 s	21	
26 S	22	
27 m	23	
28 t	24	Chests of opium, 20,283 surrendered 1839.
29 w	25	A committee for roads appointed in Hongkong 1842.
30 t	26	
31 f	27	

APRIL, 1848,—XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, IIId and IIIId Moons.

The thick fogs which begin to disappear towards the end of March are in April seldom if ever seen. The atmosphere, however, continues damp, and rainy days are not unfrequent. At the same time the thermometer gradually rises, and the nearer approach of the sun renders the heat more perceptible. In this and the summer months southerly winds generally prevail; frequently however they veer to and blow from the eastward.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	28	
2 S	29	
3 m	30	Confucius died, at 72, B. C. 429.
4 t	1	THIRD MOON.
5 w	2	Kwoh Siping strangled at Macao, 1838.
6 t	3	The emperor's annual ploughing celebrated, 1834.
7 f	4	
8 s	5	
9 S	6	
10 m	7	Kíying appointed imperial commissioner, 1842.
11 t	8	H. B. M. commissioner returned to Canton, 1837.
12 w	9	
13 t	10	
14 f	11	{ Yishán, Lunwan, and Kí-Kung arrived in Canton, 1841.
15 s	12	
16 S	13	
17 m	14	
18 t	15	
19 w	16	
20 t	17	
21 f	18	
22 s	19	E. I. Company ceased to trade with China, 1834.
23 S	20	
24 m	21	
25 t	22	
26 w	23	
27 t	24	
28 f	25	
29 s	26	
30 S	27	{ Captain (now hon. major) Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841.

- 60 at P. Warship in 均和行 forenoon
30 " " " " after noon

MAY, 1848,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, IIIrd and IVth Moons.

In this month the heat is fully set in, and it is—particularly in Canton often oppressive. the more so from the closeness of the atmosphere, the winds being usually light and variable. This is the most rainy month in the year, averaging fifteen days and a half of heavy rain; cloudy days without rain, however, are of unfrequent occurrence, and one half of the month averages fine sunny weather.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	28	{ Famine in Kiángnán, Chelukiáng, and Húpeh, 1832. The Hongkong Gazette commenced, 1841.
2 t	29	
3 w	1	FOURTH MOON.
4 t	2	
5 f	3	
6 s	4	British troops evacuate Ningpo, 1842.
7 S	5	
8 m	6	
9 t	7	
10 w	8	
11 t	9	
12 f	10	{ E. I. Co's garden demolished, by lieut-governor Chú, 1831.
13 s	11	
14 S	12	
15 m	13	
16 t	14	British forces arrived off Chápú 1842.
17 w	15	
18 t	16	Chápú carried by storm, 1842.
19 f	17	
20 s	18	
21 S	19	{ British ships at Canton attacked, 1841. The delivery of the 20,283 chests opium completed, 1839. The foreign factories pillaged, 1841.
22 m	20	
23 t	21	
24 w	22	Queen Victoria born, 1818.
25 t	23	Canton surrounded by British forces, 1841.
26 f	24	
27 s	25	The city of Canton ransomed for six millions, 1841.
28 S	26	
29 m	27	
30 t	28	A Congregational Association formed in Canton, 1846.
31 w	29	Chinese Repository commenced, 1832.

JUNE, 1848—XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVIII Year, and Vth Moons.

The month of June is also a very wet month, although, on an average, the number of rainy days is less than in the other summer months. The thermometer in June rises several degrees higher than in the month of May, and falls but little at night—it is this latter circumstance chiefly which causes the exhaustion often felt in this country, from the heat of summer—no opportunity being afforded for regaining strength.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	1	FIFTH MOON.
2 f	2	
3 s	3	Lord J. S. Churchill died off Macao, 1840.
4 S	4	
5 m	5	Kiying arrived in Canton, 1843.
6 t	6	
7 w	7	
8 t	8	
9 f	9	
10 s	10	
11 S	11	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
12 m	12	
13 t	13	Sir Le F. Senhouse died at Hongkong, 1841.
14 w	14	{ Russia and China treaty, 1728. Elliot chief sup. of B. trade, 1836. First Hongkong land sale, 1841.
15 t	15	British troops arrived, before Wúsung, 1842.
16 f	16	Wúsung taken, 1842.
17 s	17	
18 S	18	
19 m	19	Shínghái occupied by British forces, 1841.
20 t	20	{ Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793. Victoria's accession, 1837.
21 w	21	{ Sir. J. J. G. Bremer arrived off Macao in the Wellesly, 1840.
22 t	22	Port of Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
23 f	23	{ The destruction of 20,283 chests of opium com- pleted by Lin at the Bogue.
24 s	24	
25 S	25	
26 m	26	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843.
27 t	27	
28 w	28	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
29 t	29	
30 f	30	Expedition to China arrived, 1840.

- 50 persons in A.M. 40 persons in P.M. at 均和 P. Worship

- Finished Medhurst on 帝 170 pp.

Dr. Holman moved to 金利 Fan.

- 25 at P. Worship in 均和 行 P. M. rain

- Finished reading Boone on 神 69 pp.

- " " Madame Guyon 1st Vol. 460 pp.

- 30 at P. Worship 均和

No meeting at 均和 行
Finished reading Madame Guyon 2nd vol. 376 pp.

30 persons at A F & P Warship forenoon
20 " " " " afternoon

Finished reading "Interior Life" 396 pp.

40 persons at P. Worship in A. & P. M. }
30 " " " " " } —

Si & Mrs. Stapper went to H. Kong

30 persons at P. Worship in 人 和 A. M.
25 " " " " " P. M.

Finished reading "2 friends"

20 at P. Warship in 人和行 A.M.
35 " " " " " P.M.

35 "
Dr. Legge & Co. arrived
Finished reading Paradise Lost

Finished read Chinese tract "Life of Chint" 46 pp

20 persons at P. Worship in 八和行 A. M. }
30 " " " " " " " " }

JULY, 1848,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, VIth and VIIth Moons.

During July—which is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer is 88° in the shade, at noon, both at Canton and Macao. This month is subject to frequent and heavy showers of rain. and—as is also the month of August—to storms of thunder and lightning. The winds, with very little variation, blow steadily during the whole month from the south or south-east.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	1	SIXTH MOON.
2 S	2	The Blonde visited Amoy, 1840.
3 m	3	
4 t	4	{ The Rev. Dr. Milne arrived in Macao, 1831. The Morrison sailed for Japan, 1837.
5 w	5	Tinghái first taken, 1840.
6 t	6	Bark Troughton plundered by pirates, 1835.
7 f	7	{ Lin Weihí killed, 1839. Queen's Road chapel dedicated, 1842.
8 s	8	{ B. J. de S. S. Andreia, governor of Macao arrived. 1833. Riot, and several Chinese shot in Can-
9 S	9	[ton, 1846.
10 m	10	The Yángtsz' kiáng blockaded, 1840.
11 t	11	Amherst's embassy arrived 1816.
12 w	12	Admiral Maitland arrived, 1838.
13 t	13	First English ship reached China, 1635.
14 f	14	
15 s	15	Lord Napier and suite arrived, 1834.
16 S	16	British trade reöpened, 1841.
17 m	17	Dutch envoys arrived at Peking, 1656.
18 t	18	Graud canal blockaded, 1842.
19 w	19	
20 t	20	
21 f	21	Typhoon, 1841. Chinkiang fú carried by storm, 1842.
22 s	22	
23 S	23	
24 m	24	
25 t	25	{ A murderous attack on a party at Yütáu in Honam, 1846.
26 w	26	A second typhoon, this year, 1841.
27 t	27	
28 f	28	
29 s	29	
30 S	30	[banishment, 1841.
31 m	1	SEVENTH MOON. Gov. Lin and Tang sentenced to

AUGUST, 1848,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, VIth and VIIIth Moons.

During this month the heat is as oppressive generally as in the month of July—often indeed it is more so, although the thermometer usually stands lower. Towards the close of the month, and summer begins to break up, the wind occasionally veering from southeast to north and northwest. Tyfoons seldom occur earlier than the first of this month or later than the end of Sep.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	2	{ Chinese Periodical commenced, by Mr. Gutzlaff, 1833. Dr. Morrison died at Canton, æt 53, 1834.
2 w	3	
3 t	4	Tyfoon, barrom. 22. 10, 1832.
4 f	5	British ship arrived before Nanking, 1842.
5 s	6	
6 S	7	A tyfoon, 1835. Mr. Stanton made prisoner, 1840.
7 m	8	
8 t	9	
9 w	10	{ Batavia taken by the English, 1811. British squadron arrived off the Pei ho, 1840.
10 t	11	Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrived, 1841.
11 f	12	Captain Elliot entered the Pei ho, 1840.
12 s	13	
13 S	14	British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842.
14 m	15	
15 t	16	{ Commissioner Hí-ngan and Húsunge arrived, 1832. Indian Oak lost on Liúchiú, 1840.
16 w	17	
17 t	18	
18 f	19	
19 s	20	Barrier, Macao, attacked 1840.
20 S	21	
21 m	22	Sir H. Pottinger landed in Hongkong, 1841.
22 t	23	
23 w	24	[China 1841.
24 t	25	Attack on the Black Joke, 1839. Capt. Elliot leaves
25 f	26	{ Brit. Cham. Com. formed 1835. Mr. Harvey killed on Tsungming, 1840.
26 s	27	British leave Macao, 1839. Amoy taken, 1841.
27 S	28	
28 m	29	[rison died 1843.
29 t	30	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842. Hon. J. R. Mor.
30 w	1	EIGHTH MOON. Conference at Tientsin, 1840.
31 t	2	Three sons at one birth, Whampoa, 1832.

Finished reading 2nd time *Diary on 神*
- 30 persons at P. Worship in 人和行

- 30 persons at P. Worship in 人和行 A.M.
40 " " " " P.M.

{ 30 persons at P. Worship in 人和行 A.M. }
{ 25 " " " " P.M. }

- Finished reading *Heel's Memoir*, 315 p.
- 20 persons at P. Worship in 人和行 A.M.
15 " " " " P.M.

meeting at 11:15. Has been
to the office of the coroner at 10

108

Went to Honam temple with Dr. Ruschenberger,
Messrs Davis, Giddings & himself —

Mission meeting & Sacrament at 人和行. Mr. Bridgman conducted it.
J. W. Williams returned to Canton.

12 persons at P. Service in 人和行 A.M. }
30 " " " " " P.M. }

25 persons at P. Worship in 1845 A.M.
30 " " " " " " P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1848, XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, VIIIth and IXth Moons.

In the month of September, the monsoon is entirely broken up, and northerly winds begin to blow, but with very little alleviation of the heat. This is the period most exposed to the description of hurricanes called *tyfoons*, the range of which extends southwards over about one half of the Chinese sea, and northward to the coast of Japan. They have appeared with the greatest severity in the gulf of Tonquin.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	3	
2 s	4	Kiaking died, 1820.
3 S	5	
4 m	6	{ The Rev. Robt. Morrison arrived in China, 1807.
5 t	7	{ Attack on Kaulung by capt. Elliot, 1839.
6 w	8	Guard of Marines landed in Canton, 1834.
7 t	9	Imogine and Andromache pass the Bogue, 1834.
8 f	10	
9 s	11	News of the treaty of peace reached Hongkong 1842.
10 S	12	
11 m	13	{ Imogine and Andromache anchored at Whampoa, 1834.
12 t	14	{ T'aukwáng born, 1782. Canton Press begun, 1835.
13 w	15	{ Bilbaino burnt, 1839.
14 t	16	
15 f	17	The Kite, capt. Noble, lost in the Yángtsz', 1840.
16 s	18	Captain Anstruther seized, 1840.
17 S	19	
18 m	20	
19 t	21	Steamer Madagascar burnt, 1841.
20 w	22	
21 t	23	Steamer Jardine arrived, 1835.
22 f	24	
23 s	25	
24 S	26	
25 m	27	
26 t	28	Nerbudda lost on Formosa, 1841.
27 w	29	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840. [ed, 1836.
28 t	1	NINTH MOON. Morrison Education Society organiz-
29 f	2	
30 s	3	

OCTOBER, 1848,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, IXth and Xth Moons.

Northerly winds prevail throughout this month, occasionally veering to north-east or north-west; but the temperature of the atmosphere is neither so cold nor so dry as in the following months; neither does the northerly wind blow so constantly—southerly and easterly winds intervening every now and then. The winter usually sets in with three or four days of light drizzling rain.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 S	4	Tinghái retaken, 1841.
2 m	5	
3 t	6	Rev. J. A. Gonçalves died, 1841.
4 w	7	
5 t	8	
6 f	9	{ Alexander H. Everett, U. S. A. commissioner arrived and landed at Macao, 1847.
7 s	10	
8 S	11	Supplementary Treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
9 m	12	
10 t	13	Chinhái taken, 1841.
11 w	14	{ Lord Napier died at Macao, 1835, and Mr. Davis succeeded as Chief Superintendent.
12 t	15	Halley's comet observed in Canton, 1835.
13 f	16	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841.
14 s	17	
15 S	18	{ Yukien, imperial commissioner in Chekiáng, committed suicide, 1841.
16 m	19	
17 t	20	
18 w	21	
19 t	22	
20 f	23	Nemesis and Phlegethon go up to Yüyau, 1841.
21 s	24	
22 S	25	
23 m	26	
24 t	27	
25 w	28	
26 t	29	In Canton 1200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
27 f	30	
28 s	1	TENTH MOON. Terranova executed by the Chinese,
29 S	2	[1812.
30 m	3	
31 t	4	

- 30 persons at 永和 public worship A.M.
- Walked round city with Messrs Ollis & Bungoyne
- Moved to Honam Temple
- Attended Chinese service at Dr Holison's
- Finished reading "Christian Nurture" 250 pp. 12m

the confere of a
 Sam & Buddhist priest burnt at Honam to

took lunch with Li Chin's brother at E. Gate.
W. Speer moved to Honam temple —
Walk'd to E. Parade ground with Mr. Reynvagn & friend —
Rev. W. Speer moved to ~~Da Pak Hong~~ ~~to~~
Ti Po called at Honam temple to hasten my removal
Commenced moving from temple to Lin Hing Kai

Bro. Speer moved to Lin Hing Kai —

Bro. Bridgman went to Hong Kong —

NOVEMBER, 1848,—XXX DAYS,

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, Xth and XIth Moons.

The month of November and the two following are the most pleasant in the year,—at least to the feelings of persons from the more northern climates. Though the thermometer is not often below 40, and seldom so low as 30 degrees, the cold of a Chinese winter is often very severe. Ice sometimes forms about one eighth of an inch thick—this is usually in December or January.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c,
1 w	5	
2 t	6	Factories in Canton burnt, 1822.
3 f	7	Naval engagement at Chuenpi, 1839.
4 s	8	
5 S	9	
6 m	10	Truce agreed on at Canton, 1840.
7 t	11	
8 w	12	U. S. A. ship Peacock arrived, 1842.
9 t	13	
10 f	14	Sir Andrew Ljungstedt died, Macao, 1835.
11 s	15	
12 S	16	
13 m	17	
14 t	18	
15 w	19	
16 t	20	
17 f	21	
18 s	22	New empress succeeds, 1834.
19 S	23	
20 m	24	Captain Elliot returned from the Pei ho, 1840.
21 t	25	
22 w	26	
23 t	27	In Canton 1400 buildings burnt, 1835.
24 f	28	
25 s	29	
26 S	30	
27 m	1	{ ELEVENTH MOON. General Chamber of Commerce formed in Canton, 1836.
28 t	2	{ Kishen arrived at Canton, 1841. Society D. U. Knowledge formed at Canton, 1834.
29 w	3	
30 t	4	

DECEMBER, 1848,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, XIth and XIIth Moons

The months of December and January are remarkably free from rain, the average fall in each month being under one inch, and the average number of rainy days being only three and a half. On the whole, the climate of Canton (and more especially that of Macao) may be considered very superior to that of most other places situated between the tropics.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	5	{ Confucius born, 562, B. C. Hingan's sister made empress, 1833.
2 s	6	Xavier died on Sánshán, 1552.
3 S	7	Seizure of opium at Canton, 1838.
4 m	8	
5 t	9	
6 w	10	{ British trade stopped "forever." E. I. Co's last servant leaves China, 1839.
7 t	11	British consulate, Canton, burnt in a riot 1842.
8 f	12	
9 s	13	
10 S	14	
11 m	15	
12 t	16	Attempted execution and riot, in Canton, 1838.
13 w	17	The flag of France rehoisted in Canton, 1832.
14 t	18	
15 f	19	{ All Catholic priests (not Portuguese) expelled Macao, 1838.
16 s	20	
17 S	21	
18 m	22	
19 t	23	
20 w	24	{ Sir Hugh Gough, and the eastern expedition, leave China, 1842.
21 t	25	
22 f	26	
23 s	27	
24 S	28	
25 m	29	
26 t	1	TWENTYTH MOON.
27 w	2	Mr. Stanton released from prison by the Chinese.
28 t	3	
29 f	4	
30 s	5	
31 S	6	E. I. Company chartered, 1690.

Walked round Canton city in 1848

- Chinese Teacher Wong Si Ping left my employ
- Tea at Dr. Helson's - Prof. Roberts & Bridgman along

- Visited French R. Cath. Priest at Consoo House

- Dr. Helson's son born at 金利埠

- Bro. Speer goes to Macao.

- 20 persons at P. Worship in Linn Hing 街

- Mrs. Parker leaves for America in the "Montauk"

- Rev. Mr. Banks returns to England in "Viscount Southampton"

70 persons at P. Worship in Linn Hing 街

- Finished reading Cutler's Anatomy 331 pp

Bro. Speer returned from Macao

- 60 persons at P. Worship in Linn Hing Kai

CHINESE CHRONOLOGY,

ERA AND MODE OF RECKONING BY CYCLES,

WITH A COMPLETE SERIES OF THE SUCCESSIVE
DYNASTIES AND SOVEREIGNS.

CHRONOLOGY is so intimately connected with the record of historical events, so essential to the proper arrangement of facts, that the study of the latter cannot be pursued with pleasure, without some attention to the former. Without chronology, history will be dark and confused, and its study devoid of the advantages it would otherwise possess. Waving here all questions respecting the accuracy of the Chinese mode of computing time, it will suffice for our present purpose, if we can lay before our readers a concise account of their cycle, with a complete series of their successive dynasties and sovereigns.

For the cycle of sixty years, which the Chinese call 花甲子 *hwá kiáh tsz'*, they acknowledge themselves indebted to 大撓 *Tá Náu*, Náu the Great, one of the ministers of *Hwáng tí*, or the Yellow emperor. By command of his sovereign, in the sixty-first year of his reign, Náu the Great, taking the 十干 *shih kán*, or ten horary characters, 甲乙丙丁戊己庚辛壬癸 *kiah, yih, ping, ting, máu, kí, hang, sin, jin, kwéi*, and together with them the 十二支 *shih 'rh chí*, twelve other horary characters, 子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥 *tsz', chau, yin, máu, shin, sz', wú, wí, shin, yú, s'ínk, hái*, he formed this cycle. The *shih kán* have been called the 'ten stems,' and the *shih 'rh chí*, the 'twelve branches.' Náu commencing with the first of the

TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS, OR HWA KIAH TSZ'.

1744 1804 1745 1805 1746 1806 1747 1807 1748 1808 1749 1809 1750 1910 1751 1811 1752 1812 1753 1813	甲子 乙丑 丙寅 丁卯 戊辰 己巳 庚午 辛未 壬申 癸酉 甲戌 乙亥 丙子 丁丑 戊寅 己卯 庚辰 辛巳 壬午 癸未 甲申 乙酉 丙戌 丁亥 戊子 己丑 庚寅 辛卯 壬辰 癸巳 甲午 乙未 丙申 丁酉 戊戌 己亥 庚子 辛丑 壬寅 癸卯 甲辰 乙巳 丙午 丁未 戊申 己酉 庚戌 辛亥 壬子 癸丑 甲寅 乙卯 丙辰 丁巳 戊午 己未 庚申 辛酉 壬戌 癸亥	1764 1824 1765 1825 1766 1826 1767 1827 1768 1828 1769 1829 1770 1830 1771 1831 1772 1832 1773 1833 1774 1834 1775 1835 1776 1836 1777 1837 1778 1838 1779 1839 1780 1840 1781 1841 1782 1842 1783 1843 1784 1844 1785 1845 1786 1846 1787 1847 1788 1848 1789 1849 1790 1850 1791 1851 1792 1852 1793 1853 1794 1854 1795 1855 1796 1856 1797 1857 1798 1858 1799 1859 1800 1860 1801 1861 1802 1862 1803 1863	甲子 乙丑 丙寅 丁卯 戊辰 己巳 庚午 辛未 壬申 癸酉 甲戌 乙亥 丙子 丁丑 戊寅 己卯 庚辰 辛巳 壬午 癸未 甲申 乙酉 丙戌 丁亥 戊子 己丑 庚寅 辛卯 壬辰 癸巳 甲午 乙未 丙申 丁酉 戊戌 己亥 庚子 辛丑 壬寅 癸卯 甲辰 乙巳 丙午 丁未 戊申 己酉 庚戌 辛亥 壬子 癸丑 甲寅 乙卯 丙辰 丁巳 戊午 己未 庚申 辛酉 壬戌 癸亥
--	--	--	--

stems and the first of the branches, formed couplets, and by repeating the first series *six*, and the second *five* times, framed the cycle—a tabular form of which stands on the opposite page. This being completed, was, according to tradition, immediately adopted by the emperor, and the 61st year of his reign thus became the first year of the first cycle,—seventy-four of which, making 4440 years, were completed A. D. 1803. The present year 1848 is the 45th year of the 75th cycle; it is called 戊申 *mau shin*

Besides the mode of indicating time by the cycle, the Chinese date from the commencement of each successive monarch; thus the first day of the present month of March they write according to their calendar, thus, 道光二十一年二月初九日, Táukwáng, 21st year, 2d month, 9th day.

We now proceed to give, in their order, the names of the several dynasties with the title of the sovereigns in each.

1. THE THREE AUGUST SOVEREIGNS;

1. 三皇紀 SAN HWANG KI.

- 1 盤古 Pwán kú, the first on earth.
- 2 天皇 T'ien hwáng, the celestial sovereign.
- 3 地皇 Tí hwáng, the terrestrial sovereign.
- 4 人皇 Jin hwáng, the human sovereign.
- 5 有巢 Yú cháu.
- 6 燧人 Sui jin.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th, in this series, are generally considered, by way of eminence as the *three* sovereigns. For an explanation of *Pwánkú*, see Chi. Rep. vol. X., page 49; for the meaning of the imperial and royal titles, see volume II., page 309.

This period, even by the Chinese, is regarded as wholly mythological. After the separation of the heavens from the earth, Pwánkú was the first that appeared in the world. T'ien hwáng is sometimes regarded as a line of sovereigns, thirteen in number, reigning 18,000 years. Tí hwáng is another line, eleven in number, reigning 18,000 years; and Jin hwáng, a third, nine in number, reigning 45,600 years.

2. 五帝紀 WU, TI KI.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 伏羲 Fuh-í.	Fishing, grazing, &c., instituted.
2. 神農 Shinnung.	Agriculture commenced.
3. 黃帝 Hwáng tí.	Calendar adopted.
4. 少昊 Sháuháu.	
5. 顓頊 Chuenhiuh.	
6. 嚳 Kuh.	
7. 堯 Yáu.	Destruction by a deluge, 洪水 爲患 <i>hung shwui wei huán</i> .
8. 舜 Shun.	

Fuh-í, Shinnung, Hwáng tí, Yáu, and Shun are regarded, by most historians, as the *five* sovereigns. During this period, from 2852 B. C. to 2204, very little can be ascertained concerning the persons who then lived, or the events that occurred; in Chinese history, a few particulars are recorded, handed down by tradition. They are worthy of notice, chiefly because they are so frequently referred to by the Chinese in all their writings.

The capital of Fuh-í is reputed to have been situated on the southern bank of the Yellow river, in the province of Honán, near the present provincial capital *Káifung fú*, lat. 34° 52' 5" N., long. 1° 55' 30" W., from Peking.

Shinnung, the Divine Husbandman, known also as *Yen tí Shinnung*, is chiefly renowned for his attention to agriculture.

To Hwáng tí credit is given for several useful inventions, of which that of the cycle is the most notable. The honor of inventing letters, the calendar, &c., are claimed for him and his principal ministers. He was born in *Káifung* the ancient capital.

Of Sháuháu called also Sháuháu Kiutien, of Chuenhiuh called also Chuenhiuh Káu-yáng, and of Kuh called also Kuh Káusin, little comparatively is recorded.

Of Yáu and Shun, volumes have been written; they are by the Chinese even to this day regarded as the illustrious patterns of all that is good in everything.

2. THE FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

No.	Length of Reign.	B. C.	Number and Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	115	2852		THE CREATION 4000, or according to Hales 5411, B. C.
2.	140	2737		Adam dies, aged 930 years, 3070.
3.	100	2697	Cycle begins.	Noah born 2944.
4.	84	2597	: 41	
5.	78	2513	2 : 05	
6.	78	2435	3 : 22	The universal deluge 2344, or according to Hales 3155.
7.	102	2357	4 : 49	The tower of Babel commenced, 2230.
8.	50	2255	6 : 23	The Assyrian and Egyptian empires commenced, about 2229.

The numbers of sovereigns in each successive dynasty, given on the left hand page, in the first column, correspond to the same numbers on the opposite or right hand page.

The *cycle era* is that of the Chinese, it begins with the 61st year in the reign of Hwáng tí, who occupied the throne 100 years, consequently his successor's reign commenced in the 41st year of the 1st cycle, marked :41, the next reign, in succession, commenced on the 5th year of the 3d cycle, and is marked 2:05; and so on of the rest, as indicated in the fourth column of figures. Thus 2:05 shows *two* complete cycles and *five* odd years, or a total 125—which number, 125 is the year in which Chuenhiuh's reign began. In like manner 6:23 indicates *six* complete cycles and *twenty-three* odd years, or a total 383 years, this number 383 being the first year of Shun's reign, dating from the 61st of Hwáng tí, which is adopted as the commencement of the Chinese era

A few *cotemporary events*, on the remaining part of the page, are selected from Lempriere and Calmet, (the former following Dr. Blair's chronology,) unless it be otherwise stated.

The Chinese names are copied from the Káng Kien F Chí; and the Chinese chronology is selected from a native work, called the 三元甲子 *Sán yuen kiáh tsz'*.

3. 夏紀 HIA KI.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 大禹 Tá Yü.	It was in this age that 雨金 <i>yü kin</i> , it rained gold.
2. 帝啟 Tí Kí.	About the same time, also, 儀
3. 太康 T'ái Káng.	狄作酒 <i>I'tih tseh tsiú</i> , I'tih
4. 仲康 Chung Káng.	made wine: Yü banished him and
5. 帝相 Tí Siáng.	interdicted the use of the <i>tsiú</i> —
6. 少康 Sháu Káng.	a strong and alcoholic liquor, and
7. 帝杼 Tí Chú.	not simple wine, since it is known
8. 帝槐 Tí Hwái.	that the grape is not indigenous in
9. 帝芒 Tí Máng.	China.
10. 帝泄 Tí Sieh.	
11. 帝不降 Tí Puhkiáng.	
12. 帝局 Tí Kiung.	
13. 帝廩 Tí Kin.	
14. 帝孔甲 Tí K'ungkiáh.	
15. 帝皐 Tí Káu.	
16. 帝發 Tí Fáh.	
17. 桀癸 Kieh Kwei.	

This dynasty, commencing B. C. 2205 and terminating 1767, occupied the throne 439 years, the records of which are brief and of doubtful authenticity. Of all the seventeen emperors, the first, Tá Yü, or Yü the Great, was the most celebrated for his virtues; the last, Kieh Kwei, was the most notorious for his vices. Of the other monarchs of this family, little is recorded besides their names, and these read like mere chronological characters.

3. THE HIA DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	8	2205	7:13	Division of the earth, 2200; Gen. xi. 18.
2.	9	2197	7:21	
3.	29	2188	7:30	
4.	13	2159	7:59	
5.	28	2146	8:12	
6.	61	2118	8:40	The kingdom of Sicyon established, 2089, and the first pyramid built.
7.	17	2057	9:41	
8.	26	2040	8:58	
9.	18	2014	10:24	
10.	16	1996	10:42	Abraham born 1992.
11.	59	1980	10:58	
12.	21	1921	11:57	Abraham goes into Egypt, 1916.
13.	21	1900	12:18	
14.	31	1879	12:39	
15.	11	1848	13:10	Kingdom of Argos founded 1856.
16.	19	1837	13:21	Memnon, the Egyptian invents letters, 1822.
17.	52	1818	13:40	

Dating the commencement of the building of Babel from about the year 2230, and presuming that the dispersion, which soon followed, drove mankind eastward to the Yellow river, it is possible, and perhaps probable, that Yü was the founder of the Chinese empire. The allusion to his draining off the waters of a deluge seems to support this supposition. All the records extant, regarding this dynasty, are of very doubtful authenticity.

4. 商紀 SHANG KI.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 成湯 Chingtáng.	Seven years of great drought, 大旱七年 <i>tá hán ts'ih nien</i> .
2. 太甲 T'áikiáh.	The emperor then 禱于桑林 <i>táu yü säng lin</i> prayed in a grove of mulberries: he prayed, saying 無以予一人之不敏傷民之命 <i>Wú, í yü yih jin chi puh min, sháng min chi ming</i> , do not, on account of the negligence of Ourselves, destroy the lives of the people.
3. 沃丁 Wuhting.	With regard to his own conduct in six particulars he blamed himself, 言未已大雨 <i>yen wei e, tá yü</i> , his words were not ended, when the rain descended copiously.
4. 太庚 T'áikáng.	In the 25th year of the 16th cycle (B. C. 1713), 伊尹夢 <i>I Yin hung</i> , I Yin died, loaded with honors. "In ancient or modern times, no one has ever used power better than I Yü, nor any discoursed of it better than Mencius."
5. 小甲 Siáoukiáh.	
6. 雍己 Yungki.	
7. 太戊 T'áimau.	
8. 仲丁 Chungting.	
9. 外壬 Wáijin.	
10. 河亶甲 Hotánkiáh.	
11. 祖乙 Tsúyih.	
12. 祖辛 Tsúsin.	
13. 沃甲 Wuhkiáh.	
14. 祖丁 Tsúting.	

This dynasty reigned 644 years, the throne being occupied in the meantime by twenty-eight sovereigns in succession.

The first emperor of this line is reputed to have been a very pious, devout, discreet, and humane prince, distinguished by the worship and honor which he paid to *Shang Ti*, the Supreme Ruler. In the chronological table before us, his name first appears B. C. 1783, seventeen years before he ascended the throne. He was a descendent of *Hwáng tí*, and saw with grief and indignation the abuses that prevailed at court and throughout the empire. Some of the ministers of state were beheaded, others fled, and found a safe retreat at his residence. Among these, was the renowned *I Yin*. This minister

3. THE SHANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	13	1766	14:32	The deluge of Ogyges in Attica, 1764.
2.	33	1753	14:45	Joseph born 1741.
3.	29	1720	15:18	The shepherds, expelled from Egypt, settle in Palestine, 1714.
4.	25	1691	15:47	The seven years of famine begin in Egypt, 1740.
5.	17	1666	16:12	
6.	12	1649	16:29	Joseph dies, aged 110 years, 1631.
7.	75	1637	16:41	Moses born, 1571, according to Blair.
8.	13	1562	17:56	The kingdom of Athens begun under Cecrops, who came from Egypt with a colony of Saïtes, 1556.
9.	15	1549	18:09	Scamander migrates from Crete, and begins the kingdom of Troy, 1546.
10.	9	1534	18:24	
11.	19	1525	18:33	The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly 1503.
12.	16	1506	18:52	Cadmus comes into Greece, and builds the citadel of Thebes, 1493.
13.	25	1490	19:08	
14.	32	1465	19:33	The ten plagues inflicted by Jehovah on the Egyptians, begin 1887.

again and again remonstrated with his degenerate sovereign, but always in vain. At last he advised Chingtáng to assume the reins of government; in this counsel, he was joined by many other high officers. With great reluctance, he yielded to their solicitations, and took the throne, 1766. Upon the fall of the Hiá dynasty, two suns were seen fighting in the firmament, the stars lost their brightness, mountains were precipitated, and the earth quaked! So deeply did all nature sympathize with the suffering state.

The wars which broke out during this dynasty were numerous; nearly every succession was followed by a state of anarchy. The droughts, famines, and other calamities which occurred, were likewise frequent, and were attended by dreadful omens and fearful sights. Now and then were found a few who respected virtue and

4. 商紀 SHANG KI, (Continued).

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
15. 南庚 Nánkang.	The seventeenth emperor of this dynasty, Pwánkang,—having removed his capital to Yin, 改國號曰殷 <i>kái kao háu, yui yin</i> ,
16. 陽甲 Yángkiáh.	
17. 盤庚 Pwánkang.	—changed the name of the nation, and called it Yin.
18. 小辛 Siáusin.	The conduct of the twenty-fifth emperor is most notable: the historian thus describes it:
19. 小乙 Siáuyih,	
20. 武丁 Wúting.	武乙無道爲偶人謂之天神與之博令入爲行之天神不勝乃僇之
21. 祖庚 Tsúkang.	
22. 祖甲 Tsúkiáh.	
23. 廩辛 Linsin.	
24. 庚丁 Kangting.	Wúyih, devoid of reason, made images, called them gods, and gambled with them, having ordered a man to play for them; the gods, being unable to win, he disgraced them.
25. 武乙 Wúyih.	
26. 太丁 T'áiting.	
27. 帝乙 Tiyyih.	
28. 紂辛 Chausin.	
	妲己 <i>T'anki</i> , the infamous female companion of Chausin.

truth, and acted the part of good men; but the great mass of the people were vicious and miserable in the extreme.

Of the rulers none could be more wicked than Wúyih. Having made his images of clay in the shape of human beings, dignified them with the name of gods, overcome them at gambling, and set them aside in disgrace, he then, in order to complete his folly, made leathern bags and filled them with blood and sent them up into the air, exclaiming, when his arrows hit them and the blood poured down, I have shot heaven—i. e. I have killed the gods of heaven. Afterwards, when abroad hunting, he was suddenly overtaken by a storm and killed by a thunder-bolt. This is the first instance of idolatry recorded in Kang Kien I Chí.

4. THE SHANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
15	25	1433	20:05	Servitude of the Israelites in Egypt, under Cushan-Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia.
16	7	1408	20:30	eight years, 1409.
17	28	1401	20:37	Othniel delivers them, 1401.
18	20	1373	21:05	The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356.
19	28	1352	21:26	
20	59	1324	21:54	Servitude of the Israelites renewed, 1339 and 1321.
21	7	1265	22:53	The Argonautic expedition; 1263.
22	38	1258	22:60	Gideon delivers Israel, and governs them during nine years, commencing 1241.
23	6	1225	23:33	The Theban war of the seven heroes against Eteocles, 1225.
24	21	1219	23:39	
25	4	1198	23:60	<i>Aeneas</i> sails to Italy, 1184.
26	3	1194	24:04	The city of Troy taken, 1184. Samuel born, 1151.
27	37	1191	24:07	Samson marries at Timnath 1183, and 20 years afterwards kills himself under the
28	32	1154	24:44	ruins of the temple of Dagon.

The last of this line of emperors was also remarkable for his crimes and his follies. He was proud, cruel, and debauched. Possessed of great strength and good natural abilities, he abandoned himself to every species of vice, and to the most dreadful cruelties. In every thing that was base and wicked, he found a fit companion in the infamous female slave Tánki. "They collected a vast concourse of people devoted to pleasure and dissipation; they had made for them a lake of wine, and surrounded it with meat suspended on trees; to this banquet naked men and women resorted, and passed long nights in drunkenness and debauchery. Profligacy to this extent is more than the common sense of mankind, in the worst of times can approve. The king and court fell into contempt." Most horrible crimes and punishment followed.

5. 周紀 CHAU KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 武王 Wú wáng. 2. 成王 Ch'ing wáng. 3. 康王 Káng wáng. 4. 昭王 Cháu wáng. 5. 穆王 Muh wáng. 6. 共王 Kung wáng. 7. 懿王 Í wáng. 8. 孝王 Hiáu wáng. 9. 夷王 Í wáng. 10. 厲王 Lí wáng. 11. 宣王 Siuen wáng. 12. 幽王 Yú wáng. 13. 平王 Ping wáng. 14. 桓王 Hwán wáng. 15. 莊王 Chwáng wáng. 16. 釐王 Lí wáng. 17. 惠王 Hwui wáng. 	<p>With this line of emperors, posthumous titles commenced; and from their being inscribed on tablets deposited in temples, they were called 廟號 <i>miáu háu</i>, or temple titles. That of Wú wáng is thus explained, 諡法克定禍亂曰武 <i>shí fáh kih ting hó wán, yueh wü</i>, according to the rules for posthumous titles one able to settle the calamitous disorders is called <i>martial</i>.</p> <p>周公作指南車 <i>Chau kung tsóh chí nan ché</i>, the duke of Chau made the compass, about 1112.</p> <p>馬化人 <i>má fá jin</i>, a horse transformed into a man.</p> <p>川竭山崩 <i>chuen ki, shán pang</i>, rivers became dry and mountains fell.</p> <p>星隕如雨 <i>sing yun jú yü</i>, stars fell like rain.</p> <p>(Falling rocks and stars appear to have been very frequent in these early times.)</p>

Amidst all the cruel and shameful abominations that marked the close of the Sháng dynasty, a few able and virtuous men were conspicuous; among these, the members of the Chau family were chief. Wan wáng 'the king of letters,' or civil king as he has sometimes been called,—was born about the year 1231 B. C. and in the reign of T'áiting was raised to the rank of prime minister. He was a ta-

5. THE CHAU DYNASTY.

No	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	7	1122	25:16	The ark taken by the Philistines, 1112.
2.	37	1115	25:23	Saul made king over Israel, 1095.
3.	26	1078	25:60	The kingdom of Athens ends in the death of Codrus, 1070.
4.	51	1052	26:26	The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and, their settlement in Asia Minor, 1044.
5.	55	1001	27:17	The temple of Solomon finished, 1000.
6.	12	946	28:12	Visit of the queen of Sheba, 988.
7.	25	934	28:24	Solomon died, 971.
8.	15	909	28:49	Homer and Hesiod flourished, according to the Marble, about 907.
9.	16	894	29:04	Elijah the prophet taken up into heaven about 892.
10.	51	878	29:20	Lycurgus establishes his laws; the Olympic games restored about 884.
11.	46	827	30:11	Carthage built by Dido, 869
12.	11	781	30:57	Fall of the Assyrian empire, 820.
13.	51	770	31:08	Kingdom of Macedonia founded, 814.
14.	23	719	31:59	Kingdom of Lydia beings, 797,
15.	51	696	32:22	Isaiah beings to prophesy, 757., Rome built, 753.
16.	5	681	32:37	End of the kingdom of Israel, 717.
17.	25	676	32:42	Draco establishes his laws at Athens, 623.

lented and upright man, and for his fidelity was thrown into prison, where he completed the Yih King, or Book of Changes. From his incarceration he is said to have been liberated by the influence of his son Wú wáng—the first monarch of the Chau dynasty; grieved at the imprisonment of his father, the son sent to the emperor a beautiful lady, with whom he was charmed, and by whose influence the liberation of the minister was effected. Wan wáng is celebrated for erudition, and for the good counsels which he gave to those who were in authority.

5. CHAU KI 周紀 (Continued).

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
18 襄王 Siáng wáng.	石隕 <i>shih yun</i> , stones fell from heaven; these were probably meteoric stones.
19 頃王 * King wáng.	春秋 <i>Chun Ts'ü</i> , or Spring and Autumn Annals, written by Confucius, and by some called the history of his own times, extend through a period 242 years.
20 匡王 Kwáng wáng.	孔子生 <i>K'ungtsz' sang</i> , Confucius born the 21st year of Ling wáng (B. C. 519) the 11th month, 21st day. He was a native of the state of Lú, now a part of Shantung province.
21 定王 Ting wáng.	
22 簡王 Kien wáng.	
23 靈王 Ling wáng.	
24 景王 King wáng.	
25 敬王 King wáng.	
26 元王 Yuen wáng.	
27 貞定王 Chingting wáng.	老子 <i>Láutsz'</i> or 老君 <i>Láu-kiun</i> , the founder of the 道士 <i>táu sz'</i> , or sect of Rationalists, was cotemporary with Confucius.
28 考王 K'áu wáng.	
29 威烈王 Weilieh wáng.	
30 安王 Ngán wáng.	
31 烈王 Lieh wáng.	
32 顯王 Hien wáng.	
33 慎靚王 Chintsing wáng.	Mencius or 孟子 <i>Mang tsz'</i> flourished.
34 赧王 Nán wáng.	
35 東周君 Tungchau wáng.	

His son, Wú wáng, 'the martial king,' is represented as able, and pious—one who acknowledged the Supreme Ruler, to whom he offered prayers and sacrificed. His brother, known as Chau kung, or the duke of Chau, is also ranked among the worthies of antiquity. The words and actions of these great men are recorded in the Shu King, or Book of Records.

5. THE CHAU DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
18	33	651	33:07	A canal, between the Nile and the Red Sea begun by king Necho, 610.
19	6	618	33:40	The Phœnicians sail around Africa, 604.
20	6	612	33:46	Ezekiel, Solon, Thales, Epimenides, and
21	21	606	33:52	Æsop flourish about 591.
22	14	585	34:13	Jerusalem taken, 587.
23	27	571	34:27	Cyrus begins to reign, 559.
24	25	544	34:54	Babylon taken by Cyrus, 538.
25	44	519	35:19	Darius Hystaspes chosen king of Persia, 521. The battle of Marathon, 490.
26	7	475	36:03	
27	28	468	36:10	Herodotus reads his history to the council of Athens, 445.
28	15	440	36:38	
29	24	425	36:54	The history of the Old Testament closes about 430.
30	26	401	37:17	Cyrus the younger killed, 401. Socrates put to death, 400.
31	7	375	37:43	Plato, Damon, Pythias, flourishes about 388.
32	48	368	37:50	Lycurgus, Eudoxus, Ephorus, Datames, flourishes about 354.
33	6	320	38:38	Sicily and Syracuse usurped by Agathocles, 317.
34	59	314	38:44	
35	7	255	39:43	Regulus defeated by Xanthippus, 256.

During this dynasty China was still divided into many little principalities; at one time, the number of *kwoh*, nations or state, amounted to 125: at another time their number was 41; again there were the *lieh kwoh*, a term thought by some an equivalent to *United States*, as used in America.

Confucius and Mencius, with their disciples, gave lustre and renown to this period; and their doctrines have influenced the character of every succeeding age.

6. 秦紀 TSIN KI.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
莊襄王 Chwángsiáng wáng.	This emperor 滅周 <i>mí Chau</i> , exterminated Chau.

Note. These two dynasties—if they are to be separated—may be considered as one. They are separated here because they are thus arranged in the work from which we obtain them—the History Made Easy.

7. 後秦紀 HAU TSIN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
始皇帝 Chí Hwángtí. 二世皇帝 'Rhshí Hwángtí	築長城 <i>chuh chung ching</i> , Chi built the great wall; and 焚書 <i>fan shí</i> , burnt the books.

Parts of the Chinese history are involved in much obscurity, and few more so than that of this period. The 'unravelment of history,' has been made an object of particular attention with some of their best scholars, and one of their works bears such a name. But it forms no protion of our present object to enter upon the discussion of these entanglements, or to attempt their unravelment.

In the year 250 B. C., a prince named Hiáuman wáng obtained the throne, but died a few months afterwards; in the Káng K'ien I Chí, his name does not appear upon the list of sovereigns; it has a place however in the chronological table, *Sán yuen kiáh tsz'*.

Chí Hwángtí, the successor of Chwángsiáng was a remarkable person, and his acts more memorable than those of any other sovereign who ever occupied the throne of this empire.

With all his greatness there was much that was base and execrable in his character. His name was *Ching*, and his surname or the name of his family was *Lí*: he was of mean parentage and an illegitimate son—at least, our historians so affirm. He had reigned twenty-five years when he gained possession of the whole empire. Hitherto he had borne the name of *Tsin wáng ching*; he now, on becoming universal monarch of the whole world as he supposed, took the name

6. THE TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	249	39 : 49	The sea-fight at Drepanum in Sicily, and the Romans defeated by Adherbal.

Note. It may be remarked here, once for all, that the object of the writers of the History Made Easy is to give, in this concise form, only what they regard as the true imperial line; consequently, all the minor and cotemporary states are omitted; but in the body of their work they supply the details.

7. THE AFTER TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	37	246	39 : 52	Hamilcar passes with an army and his son Hannibal to Spain, 237. The temple of Janus at Rome closed, 235. Plautus, Evander, Zeno, Ennius, Epicycles, flourished about this time.
2	7	200	40 : 29	

Chi huángti, the First Emperor, and entertained the vain and ambitious purpose of obliterating the names of all those who had preceded him.

The building of the great wall, and the order for destroying all the sacred and classical books in the empire, are the principal acts that give character to his reign. The first was achieved at an amazing expense, and will remain among the wonders of the world down to the end of time. How far the other was executed it is impossible to determine. It was an iron rule that could draw forth men and means sufficient to erect, in the course of a few years, that immense pile which stretches along the whole northern frontier of the empire; a power that could do all this, would be able, we may suppose, to achieve almost anything in the range of possibilities. The emperor caused great numbers of the literati to be put to death; and he commanded all the sacred and classical books to be burnt, but it seems to us impossible that such a decree could be obeyed. Over so great an extent of territory thousands of copies had been multiplied; and on the promulgation of decrees, it were easy for the admirers of the classics to conceal them in secret places, utterly beyond the reach of the public authorities. However, many of the Chinese believe that no entire copy remained undestroyed.

8. 漢紀 HAN KI.

Names of the Sovereign.		Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖	Káutsú.	韓信國士無雙 Hàn Sin was without an equal.
2 惠帝	Hwui tí.	雨血 yǔ hūeh, it rained blood.
3 呂后	Lü hau.	Lü hau (i.e. the empress Lü) the first female sovereign.
4 文帝	Wan tí.	Paper said to have been invent- ed by the Chinese in this reign.
5 景帝	King tí.	地震二十二日 earth quaked for 22 successive days.
6 武帝	Wú tí.	司馬談 Sz'má Tán received the title of first historiographer.
7 昭帝	Cháu tí.	司馬遷 Sz'má Tsien, his son, the Herodotus of China, was born 145 B.C.
8 宣帝	Siuén tí.	In the time of Siuén tí the Chinese empire extended to the Caspian sea.
9 元帝	Yuen tí.	劉向作烈女傳 Liú Hiáng wrote the Memoirs of Dis- tinguished Women.
10 成帝	Ching tí.	(This dynasty down to the time of Ping tí is sometimes called the Western Hán, in contradistinc- tion to that which arose soon after.)
11 哀帝	Ngái tí.	
12 平帝	Ping tí.	
13 孺子嬰	Jútsz' ying.	
14 淮陽王	Hwáiyáng wáng.	

Liú Páng—for this was the name of the first emperor of the new dynasty—did not gain full possession of the empire till 202 B. C., which year is marked in the tables before us, as the 5th of his reign; by most writers, however, 202 is regarded as the 1st year of the Hán dynasty.

It should be remarked here that the sovereigns of this line introduced what is known as the *kuoh hán* or 'national title;' historians however have preferred to give the first place to the *miáu hán*, and to regard it as the proper name of each emperor; but it could be used only after the sovereign's demise: while the other, the *kuoh hán* was used during his lifetime, and by some of the emperors was often changed, and frequently more than once. In this concise view, we venture to omit the introduction of all these *kuoh hán*.

8. THE HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	8	202	40:36	The battle of Zama, 202.
2.	7	194	40:44	The first Macedonian war begins, 200.
3.	8	187	40:51	The luxuries of Asia brought to Rome among the spoils of Antiochus, 189.
4.	23	179	40:59	Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome, 179.
5.	16	156	41:22	After the fall of the Macedonian empire 168, the first library was erected at Rome with books from Macedonia, 167.
6.	54	140	41:38	Restoration of learning at Alexandria, 137.
7.	13	86	42:32	Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its libraries to Rome, 86.
8.	25	73	42:55	The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria about 65.
9.	16	48	43:10	Alexandria taken by Cæsar, 47. The war of Africa, and Cato kills himself, 46.
10.	26	32	43:26	Egypt reduced into a Roman province.
11.	6	6	43:52	About this time flourished, Virgil, Strabo, Horace, Livy, Ovid, &c.
12.	5	A. D. 1	43:58	JESUS CHRIST born.
13.	17	6	44:03	Ovid banished to Tomos, 8.
14.	2	23	44:20	Augustus dies at Nola, 14.

For a pretty full explanation of imperial names and titles, the reader is referred to our last volume, page 339; those who wish for the *kuoh hau* will find them in Dr. Morrison's View of China, Mr. Gutzlaff's Sketch of Chinese history, and in the introduction to the Kang Kien Y Chi.

This dynasty has been more celebrated than any other that ever occupied the throne of China. Its heroes and its literati were numerous, and of high and noble character. To be called a *Han tse'*, or a son of Hân, even at this day, is regarded as a high honor.

A remarkable coincidence is noticeable in the name of the 12th emperor, who ascended the throne in the year of Immanuel's advent, and after a reign of five years received the title of *Ping ti*, "prince of peace."

9. 東漢紀 TUNG HAN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 光武 Kwáng wú.	<p>東都洛陽故曰東漢 (This emperor) eastward built his capital Lohyang, (the modern Hónán fú) and therefore the dynasty was called the Eastern Hán.</p> <p>Mingtí, A. D. 65, sent messengers to India to search for and bring back the religion of Budha.</p> <p>Sháng tí becoming emperor when a child, his mother established a regency, placed herself at its head, and on the demise of her son placed her nephew on the throne. She was a pupil of the great authors Pán Hwuipán.</p> <p>In the reign of Hwan tí, people came from India and other western nations with tribute, and from that time foreign trade was carried on at Canton.</p>
2 明帝 Ming tí.	
3 章帝 Cháng tí.	
4 和帝 Ho tí.	
5 殤帝 Sháng tí.	
6 安帝 Ngán. tí	
7 順帝 Shun tí.	
8 冲帝 Chung tí.	
9 質帝 Chih tí.	
10 桓帝 Hwan tí.	
11 靈帝 Ling tí.	
12 獻帝 Hien tí.	

Note. It was near the close of this dynasty that the three states—Shuh, Wei, and Wú—arose and flourished.

10. 後漢紀 HAU HAN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 昭烈帝 Cháulich tí.	<p>A law passed by the state of Wei, viz.: From this time queens shall not assist in the government.</p>
2 後帝 Háu tí.	

The messengers of Ming tí, according to the wishes of their master, proceeded to India, where they found the doctrines and disciples of Budha; and, having obtained some of their books with *shamun*, they brought them to China. It is said that the emperor dreamed that he saw a golden man walking in his palace, and in the morning,

9. THE EASTERN HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	AD	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	33	25	44 : 22	St. Paul converted to Christianity, 36.
2	18	58	44 : 55	The expedition of Claudius to Britain, 43.
3	13	76	45 : 13	Nero visits Greece. The Jewish war begins. Josephus and Pliny the elder flourish, about 66.
4	17	89	45 : 26	Death of Vespasian, and succession of Titus, 79.
5	1	106	45 : 53	About 106 flourished Florus, Pliny jun., Dion, Plutarch, &c.
6	19	107	45 : 54	Adrian visits Asia and Egypt, 126; and rebuilds Jerusalem, 130.
7	19	126	46 : 03	
8	1	145	46 : 22	Antonius defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians, 145.
9	1	146	46 : 23	
10	21	147	46 : 24	Lucian, Hermogenes, Appian, Justin the martyr, flourished about 161.
11	22	168	46 : 55	Commodus makes peace with the Germans, 181. Albinus defeated in Gaul, 198.
12	31	190	47 : 07	Severus conquers the Parthians, 200; and soon after visits Britain.

Note. The historical novel called the *Sán Kwoh Ché*, extends its narrative from A. D. 170 to 317.

10. THE AFTER HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	AD	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	2	221	47 : 38	The age of Julius Africanus, 222. The Goths exact tribute from Rome.
2	42	223	47 : 40	

when he received his ministers at public audience, he told them of the dream; whereupon one of them gave him an account of what he had heard of Budha. The consequence was the embassy and the introduction of Buddhism into China. The writers of the History made Easy reprobate this conduct of the emperor, and denounce both the shamun and their doctrines as being false, and wicked. Shamun is a Sanscrit word, used as an equivalent for *hasháng*, priest of Budha.

11. 晉紀 TSIN KI.

Names of Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events,
1 武帝 Wú tí.	Wú tí 篡魏稱帝 <i>tsuán Wei ching tí</i> destroyed Wei and
2 惠帝 Hwui tí.	made himself emperor.
3 懷帝 Hwái tí.	<i>Min-tí's</i> reign was an age of
4 愍帝 Min tí.	wonders: a sun fell from the firmament; and the earth changed its course and went backwards; &c.

Note. This dynasty is sometimes called *Sí Tsin*, or Western Tsin, in contradiction to the next, the Eastern Tsin.

12. 東晉紀 TUNG TSIN KI.

Names of Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 元帝 Yuén tí.	日夜出高三丈 the sun
2 明帝 Ming tí.	in the night rose 30 cubits high;
3 成帝 Ch'ing tí.	and again black spots were seen
4 康帝 Káng tí.	upon the disk. Other strange
5 穆帝 Muh tí.	phenomena were noticed, with
6 哀帝 Ngái tí.	many fearful signs. It was a dark
7 帝奕 Tí yih.	age.
8 簡文 Kien wan.	A stamp duty, 稅契 <i>shwui</i>
9 孝武 Hiaúwú.	<i>kí</i> , on the sale of lands and houses
10 安帝 Ngán tí.	said to have been introduced
11 恭帝 Kung tí.	about the year 367.
	“Children of concubines, priests, old women, and nurses” were the administrators of government.

Among the great men of the Hán dynasty there was a good deal of the heroic and chivalrous, especially in those leaders whose actions are described in the History of the Three States. With all their

11. THE TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	26	265	48:22	The Scythians and Goths defeated by Cleodorus and Athenæus, 267.
2	17	290	48:47	Britain recovered, and Alexandria taken, 296.
3	6	307	49:04	About this time flourished Gregory and Hermogenes, the lawyers.
4	4	313	49:10	

Notes. 'The much to be commiserated emperor,' Min ti 'had grief and sorrow for his lot, while presiding over the nation.

12. THE EASTERN TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	AD	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	6	347	49:14	The emperor Constantine begins to favor the Christian religion, 319.
2	3	323	49:20	The first general council at Nice, 325.
3	17	326	49:23	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, 328.
4	2	343	49:40	
5	17	345	49:42	An earthquake ruins 150 cities in Greece and Asia, 358.
6	4	362	49:59	
8	6	366	50:03	Julian dies, and is succeeded by Jovian, 363.
9	2	371	50:08	The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace, on being expelled by the Huns, 376.
10	24	373	50:10	The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, permitted to settle in Spain and France by Honorius, 406.
11	22	397	50:34	Rome plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 410.
12	1	419	51:56	

knight-errantry there was no lack of superstition, magic, witchcraft, and the many nameless vagaries usually accompanying them. But in the time of Tsin, the heroic and chivalrous degenerated into the most pitiable weakness. Base and cruel women exercised great influence at court; the religions of Budha and Liu-kien were in vogue; and the people suffered. Some few writers are found during this

13. 北宋紀 PEH SUNG KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese events.
1 高祖 Káu tsú.	宋人好譽 <i>Sung jin háu yü</i> , the people of Sung loved praise and commendation.
2 少帝 Sháu tí.	
3 文帝 Wan tí.	女子化爲男 <i>nü tsz' huá wai nán</i> , a woman transformed into a man.
4 武帝 Wú tí.	
5 廢帝 Fei tí.	射鬼竹林堂 <i>shé kwei chuh lin táng</i> (the emperor) shot a demon in the court of the bamboo grove.
6 明帝 Ming tí.	
7 蒼梧王 Tsangwú wáng.	
8 順帝 Shun tí.	

Note. This is often called the *Nán Peh Sung*; it is also styled *Sung Ki fá Peh Wei*, or the Sung attached to the Northern Wei.

14. 齊紀 TSI KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高帝 Káu tí.	篡宋卽位 <i>tsuán Sung tsih wai</i> , (this) is said of the founder of the new line) he exterminated Sung and took the throne.
2 武帝 Wú tí.	
3 明帝 Ming tí.	五銖錢 <i>Wu chú tsien</i> , five pearl cash.
4 東昏侯 Tungbwán hau.	
5 和帝 Ho tí.	

period. It was about the year 286 that the literary title *siüts' ai* was introduced.

In the reign of Sháu tí of the Sung family, Buddhism was interdicted. Under the reign of his successor, Wan tí, learning began to revive. The prince of Wei also persecuted the Buddhists, burnt their temples and put the priests to death.

13. THE NORTHERN SUNG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	420	50:57	The kingdom of the French begins on the lower Rhine.
2	1	423	50:60	The Romans take leave of Britain, and never return, 426.
3	30	424	51:01	The Saxons settle in Britain; Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe, about 449.
4	10	454	51:31	
5	1	464	51:41	
6	8	465	51:42	The paschal cycle of 532 years invented by Victorius, 463.
7	4	473	51:50	The western empire is destroyed by the king of the Heruli, who assumes the title of king of Italy, 476.
8	2	477	51:54	

Note. The founder of this (the Sung, or Northern and Southern dynasties) was Liú Yu.

14. THE TSI DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	4	479	51:56	Constantinople partly destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted 40 days at intervals, 480.
2	11	483	51:60	Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, conquers Italy, 493.
3	5	494	52:11	
4	2	499	52:16	Christianity embraced in France by the baptism of Clovis, 496.
5	1	501	52:18	

Síáu Táuching was the founder of the Tsi dynasty, which took its name from a dukedom of which Síáu was master.

The Tsi ki, like the Sung, and like the Liáng and Chin which follow it, was called *Nán Pih*, Southern and Northern, there being most of the time two distinct governments, one Tartar, the other Chinese, the former occupying the northern part of the country, and the latter the southern, and hence styled Northern and Southern dynasties.

15. 梁紀 LIANG KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 武帝 Wú tí.	<p>短錢 <i>tuán ts'ien</i>, short cash, were interdicted by this emperor. The depreciation amounted to 10, and sometimes 20, and even 30, in a hundred.</p> <p>"The people began to sit with their legs hanging down," i. e. they used chairs!</p>
2 簡文 Kiên wan.	
3 元帝 Yuen tí.	
4 敬帝 King tí.	

Note. Buddhism which had been discarded, again revived. The first emperor himself, when old, became a priest, and lived according to the rites of the order.

16. 陳紀 CHIN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Káu tsú.	<p>Cloth, paper, and iron money had been sometime in vogue when,—</p> <p>鵝眼錢 <i>wú yen ts'ien</i>, goose-eyed money—now come into use. Pearl money was soon used in its stead.</p> <p>女學士 <i>nü hsióh sz'</i>, make their appearance.</p>
2 文帝 Wán tí.	
3 廢帝 Fei tí.	
4 宣帝 Siuen tí.	
5 後主 Háu chú.	

17. 隋紀 SUI KI.

Names of Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Káu tsú.	<p>天下地震 <i>tien hiá tí chin</i>, an earthquake throughout the whole empire.</p> <p>龍舟 <i>lung chau</i>, an imperial boat—built. This was 45 cubits high, 200 long, having four stories.</p>
2 楊帝 Yáng tí.	
3 恭帝侑 Kung tí yú.	
4 恭帝侗 Kung tí tung.	

Yáng Kien was the founder of the Sui dynasty. He was fond of power and extended his rule over the whole of the empire, uniting in

15. THE LIANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	48	502	52:19	Alaric defeated by Clovis, 507; and Paris made the capital of the French dominions, 510.
2	2	550	53:07	
3	3	552	53:09	The Turkish empire in Asia begins, 545; and the manufacture of silk introduced into Europe from the east, 553.
4	2	555	53:12	

Note. During this short dynasty, the empresses exerted great influence in the councils of state. One of them was a distinguished heroine.

16. THE CHIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	557	53:14	A dreadful plague in Europe, Asia, and Africa, commences 558.
2	7	560	53:17	
3	2	567	53:24	Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards, 568.
4	14	569	53:26	
5	6	583	53:40	

Note. The capital of the empire was frequently changed; the last sovereign of Chin reigned at Nanking.

17. THE SUI DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	16	589	53:46	The Saxon heptarchy begins in England about 600.
2	13	605	54:02	
3	1	618	54:15	The Persians take Jerusalem with a slaughter of 90,000 men, 614.
4	1	619	54:16	

one the northern and southern empires. Corea, which had drawn off from its allegiance, was humbled and made to sue for peace.

18. 唐紀 TANG KI.

Names of Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events,
1 高祖 Káu tsú.	通寶錢 <i>tung páu ts'ien</i> , the copper coin, now current, first comes into use.
2 太宗 T'ai tsung.	The Nestorians enter China about this time, when the empress Wú Tsihtien lived.
3 高宗 Káu tsung.	And books began to be bound; previously scrolls only were used.
4 中宗 Chung tsung.	梨園弟子 theatricals commence.
5 睿宗 Jui tsung.	考試 <i>k'áu shí</i> , the literary examinations—instituted about this time.
6 玄宗 Hien tsung.	帝聞空中神語 the emperor heard in the firmament divine words.
7 肅宗 Suh tsung.	初稅茶 <i>chú shui chá</i> , an impost on tea began in the 9th year of Teh tsung.
8 代宗 T'ai tsung.	The feast of lanterns comes into vogue.
9 德宗 Teh tsung.	Hien tsung brought one of the fingers of Budha in procession to his capital.
10 順宗 Shun tsung.	服金丹而崩 The emperor Muh, a devotee of the Rationalists' school <i>fuh kin tán 'rh pang</i> , swallowed the philosopher's stone and died.
11 憲宗 Hien tsung.	無憂城 <i>wú yü ch'ing</i> , a city without sorrow.
12 穆宗 Muh tsung.	Eunuchs exercise great influence in the affairs of state.
13 敬宗 King tsung.	The emperor Cháu commanded one of his prisoners to be 鋸之 <i>kü chi</i> , sawn asunder.
14 文宗 Wan tsung.	
15 武宗 Wú tsung.	
16 宣宗 Sinen tsung.	
17 懿宗 I tsung.	
18 僖宗 Hí tsung.	
19 昭宗 Cháu tsung.	
20 昭宣帝 Cháu sinen tí.	

Lí Yuen, of the house of Liáng, was the founder of this dynasty, which is second to none except perhaps that of Hán. During this

18. THE TANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	7	620	54:17	Constantinople besieged by the Persians and Arabs, 627.
2	23	627	54:24	Mohammed dies, 632; Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, 634; Alexandria taken, and its library destroyed, 637. The Saracens ravage Sicily, 669.
3	34	650	54:47	
4	26	684	55:21	The venerable Bede among the few men of learning of this age. Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy, 690.
5	3	710	55:47	The Saracens conquer Africa, 709; and Spain, 713.
6	43	713	55:50	A market opened at Canton, and an officer appointed to receive the imperial duties.
7	7	756	56:33	
8	17	763	56:40	Bagdad built and made the capital of the caliphs of the house of Abbas, who greatly encourage learning, 762.
9	25	780	56:57	Irene murders her son and reigns alone, 797; Charlemagne emperor of Rome, 800; Egbert ascends the throne of England, 801.
10	1	805	57:22	
11	15	806	57:23	The Arabians arrive in China, and settle in Canton prior to 805.
12	4	821	57:38	The Saracens of Spain take Crete, which they call Candia, 823.
13	2	825	57:42	
14	14	827	57:44	Origin of the Russian monarchy, 839.
15	6	841	57:58	
16	13	847	58:04	The Normans get possession of some cities in France, 853.
17	14	860	58:17	Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice, 872.
18	15	874	58:31	
19	15	889	58:46	Paris besieged by the Normans, and bravely defended by bishop Goslin, 887.
20	3	904	59:01	King Alfred, after a reign of 30 years dies, 900.

line of emperors, China stood comparatively higher than at any other period. The darkest age of the West, was the brightest in the East.

19. 後梁紀 HAU LIANG KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 太祖 T'ai tsü.	The greatest hero of this age
2 梁主瑱 Liáng Chú tién.	劉鄩一步百計 Kiú Tsin at one step could execute a hundred stratagems!

20. 後唐紀 HAU TANG KI.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 莊宗 Chwáng tsung.	傳粉墨與優人共戲
2 明宗 Ming tí.	This emperor (Chwáng) painted his face and with stage players engaged in theatricals.
3 閔宗 Min tí.	每夕焚香祝天, this
4 廢帝 Fei ti.	emperor (Min) every evening burnt incense and paid his vows to heaven.

21. 後晉紀 HAU TSIN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Kàu tsü.	楊延政剝皮 Yáng Yen-ching flayed the poor people. He
2 出帝 Ch'uh tí.	set up his throne in Fuhkien.

22. 後漢紀 HOW HAN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Káu tsü.	大風發屋拔木 a tem-
2 隱帝 Yin tí.	pest overturned the houses and uprooted the trees.

These *wú tái*, or five dynasties—Liáng, Táng, Tsin, Hán, and

19. THE AFTER LIANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	6	907	59:04	The Normans establish themselves under Rollo in France. Romanus the First, general of the fleet usurps the throne.
2	10	913	59:10	

20. THE AFTER TANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	923	59:20	Fiefs established in France, 923.
2	8	926	59:23	
3		934	59:31	
4	2	934	59:31	

21. THE AFTER TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	8	936	59:33	The Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms, 936. Naples seized by the eastern emperors, 942.
2	3	944	59:41	

22. THE AFTER HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	1	947	59:44	The sons of Romanus conspire against their father.
2	3	948	59:45	

Chau, occupy the throne from 907 to the close of 959, a period of fifty-three years, giving an average of little more than ten years to each house. There were other families that claimed authority, and the several monarchs had to contend moreover with foreign foes; consequently this period presents one unbroken series of disorders and revolutions.

23. 後周紀 HAU CHAU KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 太祖 T'ái tsú.	佛像鑄錢 the images of Budha were made into cash: this was done by an imperial order issued by Shí tsung.
2 世宗 Shí tsung.	
3 恭帝 Kung tí.	

Note. The first and second of these three emperors exhibited wisdom; and Shí tsung was zealous in promoting the welfare of his people.

24. 宋紀 SUNG KI.

Name of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 太祖 T'ái tsú.	<p>日下復有一日 the setting sun reascended for a day: this was seen and attested by the astronomer Miáu Hiun.</p> <p>得天書于泰山 (one of the emperor's ministers obtained celestial books from T'áishán.</p> <p>Pop. 9,955,729.</p> <p>In the fourth year of Ying tsung, Canton was first walled in.</p> <p>司馬光 Sz'má Kwáng.</p> <p>男人誕子 a man gave birth to a child.</p> <p>女人生鬚 a woman wore a long beard.</p>
2 太宗 T'ái tsung.	
3 眞宗 Chín tsung.	
4 仁宗 Jin tsung.	
5 英宗 Ying tsung.	
6 神宗 Shin tsung.	
7 哲宗 Chí tsung.	
8 徽宗 Hwui tsung.	
9 欽宗 Kin tsung.	

Learning received much attention during both this reign and the next succeeding it. The first emperor was raised to the throne by military men, who were about to wage war against some northern hordes; and being unwilling to serve under the rule of a mere child, the emperor Kung being only nine years old—they determined to elevate in his stead a servant of the deceased monarch. They immediately dispatched a messenger, who found him lying under the influence of wine, and in that state communicated to him their

23. THE AFTER CHAU DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	951	59 : 48	
2	6	954	59 : 51	Romanus II., son of Constantine VII., by Helena, the daughter of Lecapenus, succeeds, to the Eastern Empire 959.
3		960	59 : 57	

Note. *Shi tsung* not only destroyed the images of Budha, he also pulled down their temples, and took their sacred utensils and converted them into money, having established a mint for this specific purpose.

24. THE SUNG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	16	960	59 : 57	Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire, 964.
2	22	976	60 : 13	The third or Capetian race of kings in France begins, 987; arithmetical figures brought into Europe by the Saracens, 991.
3	25	998	60 : 35	A general massacre of the Danes in England, Nov. 13th, 1002.
4	41	1023	60 : 60	
5	4	1064	61 : 41	The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin, 1035. The Turks invade the Roman empire, 1050; take Jerusalem, 1065; William the conqueror crowned, 1066.
6	18	1068	61 : 45	
7	15	1086	62 : 03	Asia Minor taken by the Turks, 1084; first crusade 1096; Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, 1099; learning revived at Cambridge, 1110.
8	25	1101	62 : 17	
9	1	1126	62 : 43	

decision; and ere he had time to reply, the yellow robe of state was placed upon him. Thus he was made emperor, the exalted sire of the black-haired nation. Rude and ignorant as he himself was, learning flourished under his auspices, encouraged by the colleges he built, and the rewards he conferred.

The number of authors given to this and the southern Sung families, by the writers of *History Made Easy*, is sixty-one; among this crowd of literary men, Chü Hsü is the most distinguished.

25. 南宋紀 NAN SUNG KI.

Name of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高宗 Káu tsung.	朱熹 Chú-Hí, the able critic and historian, known as <i>Chü fú-tsz'</i> , flourished early in this reign.
2 孝宗 Hiáu tsung.	白虹貫日 a white rainbow seen passing through the sun.
3 光宗 Kwáng tsung.	天赤如血 the heavens red as blood.
4 寧宗 Ning tsung.	蝗飛蔽天 flights of locusts obscure the heavens.
5 理宗 Lí tsung.	An officer appointed by the emperor to reside at Canton as commissioner of customs.
6 度宗 Tú tsung.	Gunpowder and fire-engines used.
7 恭宗 Kung tsung.	Movable characters, made of burnt clay and placed in a frame for printing.
8 端宗 Twán tsung.	
9 帝昀 Tí Ping.	

26. 元紀 YUEN KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 世祖 Shí Tsú.	忽必烈 <i>Houhphiklich</i> , or <i>Kublai</i> , was the founder of this dynasty.
2 成宗 Ch'ing tsung.	Foreign trade for a time interrupted at Canton.
3 武宗 Wú tsung.	枋得不食二十餘日不死 Fángteh lived more than 20 days without eating any food.
4 仁宗 Jin tsung.	The Grand Canal.
5 英宗 Ying tsung.	周歲童子暴長四尺許 a child one year old suddenly grew to more than four cubits in height.
6 泰定帝 T'ai-ting tí.	雨手如線而綠 feathers rained down like thread of a green color.
7 明宗 Ming tsung.	
8 文宗 Wan tsung.	
9 順宗 Shun tsung.	

Kublai's life and actions—especially, his attention to the Polo

25. THE SOUTHERN SONG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	36	1127	62:44	Accession of Stephen to the English crown, 1135.
2	27	1163	63:20	The Teutonic order begins, 1164; the conquest of Egypt by the Turks, 1169.
3	5	1190	63:47	Third crusade and siege of Acre, 1188; John succeeds to the English throne, 1199.
4	30	1195	63:52	Genghis khan's reign and conquests.
5	40	1225	64:22	The Magna Charta, 1215. Origin of the Ottomans, 1240.
6	10	1265	65:02	The uncle and father of Marco Polo the Venetian traveler in China.
7	1	1275	65:12	Edward I. on the English throne, 1272.
8	2	1276	65:13	The famous Mortmain act passes in England, 1279.
9	2	1278	65:17	

26. THE YUEN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	15	1280	65:17	During the Sicilian vespers, 8000 French murdered, 1283. Wales annexed to England, 1283. Regular succession of English parliament begins, 1293.
2	13	1295	65:32	
3	4	1308	65:45	
4	9	1312	65:49	The mariner's compass said to be invented or improved by Flavio, 1302.
5	3	1321	65:52	
6	5	1324	66:01	The Swiss cantons begin 1307. Edward I. succeeds to the English crown.
7	1	1329	66:06	Edward III. on the English throne, 1327.
8	3	1330	66:07	
9	35	1333	66:10	The first comet observed, whose course is described with exactness, in June, 1337.

family, his embassy to the pope, his predilection to Christianity,—are narrated in the travels of Marco Polo,—an historian of no mean

27. 明紀 MING KI.

Names of the Sovereigns.			Contemporary Chinese events.
Miáu Háu.		Kwoh Háu.	
1 太祖 T'ai tsú.		Hungwú.	二十六年戶部
2 建文帝 Kienwan tí.		Kienwan.	奏戶一十萬六千八百
3 太宗 T'ai tsung.		Yungloh.	五萬二千八百五十八
4 仁宗 Jin tsung.		Hungki.	六十四萬五千八百
5 宣宗 Siuen tsung.		Siuentih.	百一十一
6 英宗 Ying tsung.	{	Chingtung.	In the 26th year of Hungwú, the Board of Revenue reported that the number of families was 16,052,860, and the persons 60,545,811 in the empire.
7 景帝 King tí.		Tienschun.	
8 憲宗 Hien tsung.		Kingtai.	京師地震有聲
9 孝宗 Hiáu tsung.		Chinghwá.	(in the 11th year of this reign) there was an earthquake at the capital accompanied by a noise.
10 武宗 Wú tsung.		Hungchi.	天鼓鳴 sound of a drum in the heavens.
11 世宗 Shí tsung.		Chingtih.	in the 4th year of Hung-hí, it was only 9,113,446 families, and 53,281,158 individuals.
12 穆宗 Muh tsung.		Kiáhtsing.	In the 6th year of Man-hí, the families were 10,621,436, and the persons 50,692,356.
13 神宗 Shin tsung.		Lungking.	
14 光宗 Kwáng tsung.		Wanlih.	
15 熹宗 Hí tsung.		T'ai cháng.	
16 懷宗 Hwái tsung.		Tienki.	
		Tsungching.	

rank. He held his court at Peking, which was called Kambalu. The history of his ancestors, Genghis and others, and that of his own times, are full of interest. They were great men, and achieved great things. Central Asia—their theatre of action—may again ere long become a scene of interesting events, and opened and free for the European traveler.

The native historian says, 'in the beginning of the Ming dynasty, he government paid no regard to rank in the employment of its subjects. In commencing the dynasty, there was an urgent demand for

27. THE MING DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle	Cotemporary Events.
1	30	1368	66:45	Timur on the throne of Samarkand.
2	5	1398	67:15	William Occam, Peter Apono, Wiclif, and Chaucer flourish.
3	22	1403	67:20	Henry V. succeeds his father Henry IV.
4	1	1425	67:42	Constantinople is besieged by Amurath II., the Turkish emperor, 1422.
5	10	1426	67:43	Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, and rise of that family at Florence, 1434.
6	21	1436	67:53	Glass first manufactured in England, 1457. The arts of engraving and etching
7	8	1457	68:14	invented, 1459.
8	23	1465	68:22	The Cape of Good Hope discovered. Shillings were first coined in England, 1505.
9	18	1488	68:45	Edict of Worms proscribing Luther and his adherents, 1521. The pope takes
10	16	1506	69:03	prisoner, 1527.
11	45	1522	69:19	Huguenots, i. e. 'the allied by oath,' first so called, 1560; massacre of them at Paris, 1572.
12	6	1567	70:04	The Turks invade and ravage Russia, 1575.
13	47	1573	70:10	A British colony established in Virginia, 1614; and an English settlement made at
14	1	1620	70:57	Madras, 1620.
15	7	1621	70:58	War commenced by England against France in favor of distressed French protestants, 1627.
16	16	1628	71:05	

talents; and the people of the empire being roused by the hope of rank and nobility, the human intellect at once rose above mediocrity'. At this time they had fire-chariots, fire umbrellas, &c.

Again the historian says: 'In the 3d year of Kiátsing, people came in foreign vessels to Macao, and affirmed that, having encountered a gale of wind, their ships were leaky: it was desired, that Macao, on the coast, might be allowed them to dry their goods.' Hence originated the foreign settlement.

28. 大清朝 TA TSING CHAU.

The Names of the Sovereigns, or Miáu Háu.		Kwoh Háu.
1 肇祖原皇帝	Sháutsú Yuen hwángtí.	<i>N. B. These were mere chieftains, without national titles.</i>
2 興祖直皇帝	Hingsú Chih hwángtí.	
3 景祖翼皇帝	Kingsú Yih hwángtí.	
4 顯祖宣皇帝	Hientsú Siuen hwángtí.	
5 太祖高皇帝	T'áitsú Káu hwángtí.	
6 太宗文皇帝	T'áitsung Wan hwángtí.	
7 世祖章皇帝	Shítsú Cháng hwángtí.	天命 T'ienming.
8 聖祖仁皇帝	Shíngtsú Jin hwángtí.	天聰 T'ientsung.
9 世宗憲皇帝	Shit-úng Hien hwángtí.	崇德 Tsungteh.
10 高帝純皇帝	Káutsung Shun hwángtí.	順治 Shunchí.
11 仁宗睿皇帝	Jintsung Juy hwángtí.	康熙 K'ánghí.
12 (<i>The reigning monarch.</i>)		雍正 Yungching.
		乾隆 Kienlung.
		嘉慶 Kiáking.
		道光 T'aukwáng.

1. The three August Sovereigns reigned 81,600 years.
2. The five Sovereigns reigned 647 yrs., commencing B. C. 2852
3. The Hiá dynasty reigned 439 " " 2205
4. The Sháng dynasty reigned 644 " " 1766
5. The Chau dynasty reigned 873 " " 1122
6. The Tsin dynasty reigned 3 " " 249
7. The After Tsin dynasty reigned 44 " " 246
8. The Hán dynasty reigned 226 " " 202
9. The Eastern Hán dynasty reigned 196 " " A. D. 25
10. The After Hán dynasty reigned 44 " " 221
11. The Tsin dynasty reigned 52 " " 265
12. The Eastern Tsin dynasty reigned 103 " " 317
13. The Northern Sung dynasty reigned 59 " " 420
14. The Tsi dynasty reigned 23 " " 479
15. The Liáng dynasty reigned 55 " " 502
16. The Chin dynasty reigned 32 " " 557

28. THE GREAT TSING DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle	Cotemporary Events.
1				N. B. The reigning family feign to derive their origin from the gods; it is believed, however, that the nation was formed of Tongouse tribes, situated on the banks of the Amour, north of Corea; and during comparatively very modern times.
2				
3				
4		1583		
5	{	1616		
		1627		
6		1636		
7	18	1644	71: 21	War declared between the Turks and Venetians, 1645. Charles I., king of England, beheaded, 1649. Carolina planted by English merchants, 1676.
8	61	1662	71: 39	First king of Prussia crowned, 1701.
9	13	1723	72: 40	War between the Ottoman Port and Persia, 1730; the Russians invade Tartary, 1338.
10	60	1736	72: 53	
11	25	1796	73: 53	An emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths from the Caspian to China, 1771.
12		1821	74: 18	

17.	The Sui dynasty	reigned	31 yrs.,	commencing A. D.	589
18.	The Táng dynasty	reigned	287	"	620
19.	The After Liáng dynasty	reigned	16	"	907
20.	The After Táng dynasty	reigned	13	"	923
21.	The After Tsin dynasty	reigned	11	"	936
22.	The After Hán dynasty	reigned	4	"	947
23.	The After Chau dynasty	reigned	9	"	951
24.	The Sung dynasty	reigned	157	"	960
25.	The Southern Sang dynasty	reigned	153	"	1127
26.	The Yuen dynasty	reigned	88	"	1280
27.	The Ming dynasty	reigned	276	"	1368
28.	The Tá Tsing dynasty	has reigned	201	"	1644

The whole number of sovereigns in the foregoing lists, exclusive of the mythological line, is 243.

The number of years—excluding the reign of the three august sovereigns—is 4692, which gives to each dynasty a fraction more than 173 years; and to each sovereign a period of little more than 19 years.

DESCRIPTION OF SHANGHAI.

Its position; early history; walls; gates; canals and ditches; pools and wells; streets; houses; government, offices and incumbents; custom-houses; military forces; literary institutions; common schools; religious institutions; Chinghwáng miáu; Buddhists, &c.; benevolent institutions; burying grounds; the trades and handicrafts; commerce, foreign and domestic; cotton; tea; silk; woollen stuffs; manufactures; ship-building; commercial houses; suburbs; the Foreign Factories and residents; real estate; climate; population; and Christian missions.

SHANGHAI is situated near the south-eastern extreme of the great central plains of China, which are commonly spoken of as the plains of Kiángnán. The city is in latitude $31^{\circ} 24' 29''$ N., longitude $121^{\circ} 32' 02''$ E. and derives its name from *Shánghái hien*, the name of the district of which it is the capital or chief town. It stands on the western bank of the *Huáng p'í*, a broad deep river, and is distant from its embouchure, Wúsung, seven or eight miles in a right line nearly due south, but by the river, which, between the city and Wúsung makes a wide bend eastward, the distance may be twelve or fourteen miles.

Before proceeding to give a description of the city itself we will first glance at its relative bearing and history, as this will enable us better to understand its present importance, and to appreciate its future growing influence—especially as regards foreign intercourse.

By looking upon any correct map of the Chinese empire, it will be seen that into the "Yellow Sea,"—between the Chusan group and the promontory of Shántung—three great rivers empty their waters, drawn from an immense and very populous region—on the south, and north, comprising in its outlines full one half of the whole eighteen provinces of China. These rivers are the *Tsien túng*, the *Yangtsz' kiáng* and *Huang hó*, emptying their waters

into the sea between the thirtieth and thirty-fourth degrees of north latitude: the greatest of these three, and the one that affords access to this city, is about midway between the two others. These rivers open easy communication for an inland commerce, the greatest perhaps in the whole world, giving access to at least one hundred and fifty millions of people.

For the inhabitants of this extensive region, most of it wholly unexplored by foreigners, the city of Shánghái is the great central entrepôt.

Once, no doubt,, the eastern plains of Kiángnán were partially if not wholly beneath the surface of the sea, but the earth accumulating has by slow degrees driven back the waves. The water-courses, however, are still very numerous and some of them deep; and the currents, moving with the rising and falling of the tides, very powerful. Consequently, many of the channels have changed their beds. The river Wúsung is an example of this. Twelve centuries ago, in the time of the Táng dynasty, "says the Chinese historian," the river of Wúsung was twenty *li*; in the time of the Sung it was nine *li*: afterwards it gradually lessened down to five, to three, to one *li*." The beds of other rivers have been gradually filled, and "are no longer to be seen." Cities, towns and markets have risen, flourished, and disappeared. To the Chinese antiquarian it can hardly be otherwise than interesting to trace these changes; but foreign readers will not care to follow them in their doubtful researches. However, should any wish to know what the Chinese themselves have written concerning the early history of Shánghái they may satisfy their curiosity by referring to *Kiáking Shánghái hien chi* 嘉慶上海縣志, "A statistical account of the district of Shánghái, in the reign of the Emperor Kiáking."

Centuries before the Christian era, when Confucius lived and wrote, this region of country belonged to Wú, and afterwards became one of the *Three States*, so celebrated in Chinese "Historical Romance." In the time of the *Tsin* dynasty, about two centuries before our era, it was first raised to the rank of a *hien*, and was called *Lau*; 婁; it then belonged to the principedom of *Hwui ki*, 會稽, where the great Yü is said to have died.

The first mention of its present name is found in the time of the Sung dynasty, which rose A. D. 960. The city was then called Shánghái *chin*, or the market of Shánghái, which literally means "upper sea," or the "high sea." The account which seems most

probable, as it is the most natural, is that there were two regions or rivers, one designated the *Lower* and the other the *Upper sea*; and hence it is said, was derived the name. Others say there were eighteen great rivers, among which one was called the Lower sea and another the upper sea, and hence the modern name. We also find the characters reversed *Hái Shàng*, "Upon the sea," indicating that the city or district was situated contiguous to, or upon the sea.

The modern *Shanghai* hien is one of the eight districts which form the department "*Pine River*," or *Sungkiáng fú*, which again is one of the twelve departments that make up the province of the modern *Kiangsú*, the capital of which is *Súchau*. The district is bounded on the north by *Páushán*, on the north-east by *Chuenshú*, on the east and south by *Nánhwái*, on the west by *Hwáting*, *Lau* and *Kiátíng*. In this whole region of country, as far as the eye can see, there is not a hillock to obstruct the range of vision and it is exceedingly rich and productive. Excepting some slight undulations, it is all one wide level plain. Mr. Fortune, in his "*Wanderings*," has given a charming, and as far as we have had opportunity to judge, a faithful description of this region. "As an agricultural country," he says, "the plain of *Shanghai* is by far the richest I have seen in China, and is perhaps unequalled by any district of like extent in the world. It is one vast beautiful garden. The soil is a rich deep loam, producing cotton, wheat, barley, rice, peaches, with great varieties of vegetables."

The district is not one of great extent, being from north to south only 90 *li*, and from east to west 86 *li*.* In the imperial statistical account of the Empire, it is 84 from north to south and 54 from east to west. In a work before us we have the following statement of distance: from the city of *Shanghai*.

* We are indebted to a gentleman connected with the British consulate at *Shanghai* for the Chinese measures:

The Chinese Land measure is 66 inches, or 5½ English feet to the *pú*, and two *pú* to a *cháng*. The custom-house *cháng* is 141 inches; the Land measure *cháng* is 132 inches:

As also, 7260 square English feet to one square *máu*;

As also, 4,3560 English square feet to one English square acre;

Say, six square *máu* to one English square acre;

Or, 34½ square *pú* to a square *máu*—15 into 16 *pú*;

At, 30½ English square feet to one square *pú*,

one square *pú* being 5½ feet in length by 5½ feet in breadth.

The *pú* 步 is six *chih* 尺 long: i. e. the *Lá pán chih*, 鲁班尺, also called

To Chuenshá the distance is 30 *li*,
 To the sea coast the distance is 50 *li*,
 To Nán hwái the distance is 72 *li*,
 To Tsing pú the distance is 36 *li*,
 To Páushán the distance is 12 *li*,
 To Sungkiáng the distance is 90 *li*,
 To Súcchau the distance is 244 *li*,
 To Nanking the distance is 880 *li*,
 To Peking the distance is 2889 *li*,

Like the rest of the Empire this district is cut up into numerous subdivisions; thus there are

Hsiáng 鄉, or townships;

Páu 保, or tythings;

Tú 圖, or wards.

These divisions, and subdivisions are all named and numbered. The townships are called *Cháng jin*, 長人, and *Káu cháng*, 高昌, the first contain three, and the second nine *Páu*, or Tythings. The twelve are numbered, thus, Nos. 16, 18, 21, and so on up to 30. The names of the tythings and wards often indicate the nature of the places they designate. Thus ward No. 15, of the tything No. 25, is called *Ching huáng miáu*, which is the name of the temple dedicated to the god who presides over the city, standing upon that site. So in another case we find *Tien chú táng tsien hau*, "Front and rear of the Lord of Heaven's temple," which is the name of ward No. 22, in tything No. 26, situated some miles westward from this city.

There are also market towns, or villages at which there are regular markets, which are called *chín* 鎮, and *shí* 市. Among these, some thirty or forty in number, is the *Lung huá*, the site of a pagoda, three or four miles up the river above Shánghái.

In the Statistical Work, published in the reign of Kiákíng, alluded to above, there is a chart of the rivers, canals, creeks, etc. of this district, showing how completely the whole country is intersected

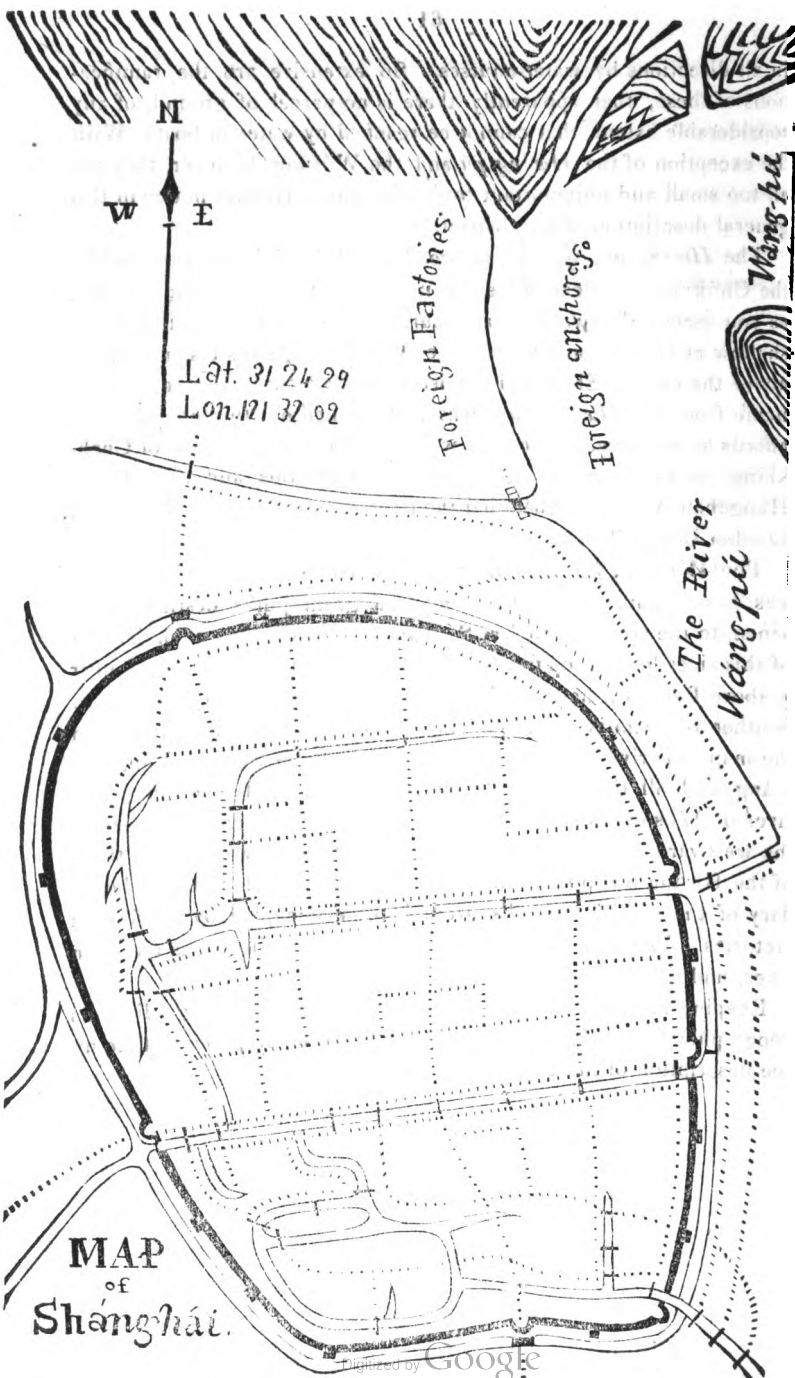
the *páh tsun chih*, 八寸尺, or eight inch chih, being equal to eight inches of the *Tsái í*, 裁衣, chih, or Tailor's chih. The *Hái kwán chih*, 海關尺, (or custom-house chih) is call the *kiú tsun*, 九寸, or nine inch chih, being equal to nine inches of the *Tsái í* or Tailors chih. Of the *Tsái í chih* there are two kinds, one three tenths longer than the other. The *Lü pán chih* originated in the Sung dynasty. [N. B. Five *kwán chih*, 官尺, or official chih make a *pú*.

in all directions by water-courses. So extensive are the ramifications of these, that apparently there is no parcel of ground, of any considerable extent, that cannot be reached by water in boats. With the exception of the *Hwáng pú* and the *Wúsung*, however, they are all too small and unimportant to require any particular notice in this general description of the district.

The *Hwáng pú*, 黃浦, in breadth and depth is not very unlike the *Chúkiáng*, or Pearl River, at its entrance near the Bogue. But as you ascend the two, they are found to be very different, that being shallow at Canton, and this deep enough for large vessels many miles above the city of *Shánghái*. Historians say the river derived its name from one *Hwáng hieh*, who first opened out this channel. affords an easy communication with the northern districts of *Cheh-kiáng*, so as to secure intercourse between this and the city of *Hángchau*, &c. "At *Shánghái* the river is as wide as the Thames at London Bridge."

The *Wúsung*, 吳淞, though very far inferior to what it once was, is still navigable for the imperial grain junks destined from hence, to the Grand Canal at *Síchau*. How the outer anchorage of this river leading up to *Shánghái hien*, and the little village near it above *Páushán*, have come to be called *Wúsung* we do not know. Neither of them is within the jurisdiction of *Shánghái hien*. On the map, this river from the point where it unites with the *Yángtsz'*, *kiáng* and all the way up to this city is called *Hwáng pú*. The river of *Wúsung* is marked with equal plainness, coming in from the westward, as a small tributary, and uniting its waters with those of the *Hwáng pú* so near this city that it forms the northern boundary of the British consul's grounds now occupied by the foreign factories. In common parlance, however, the *Wúsung* is the main river, and the *Hwáng pú* the tributary.

Keeping in mind these brief preliminary notices, regarding its geographical situation, the reader will now be prepared to take up the description of the city more in detail.



Lat. 31 24 29
Lon. 121 32 02

Foreign Factories

Foreign anchorage

Wang-pu

The River
Wang-pu

MAP
of
Shanghai.

The *walls* of Shánghái were first built about three centuries ago. There is extant a memorial addressed to the emperor Kiátsing, requesting permission *ching chí*, "to city it," that is, to surround the place with walls. The principal reason assigned for this measure, was the exposed position of its inhabitants, they being constantly liable to suffer depredations from robbers and pirates, who then infested the country. Shánghái had long been a market place of some importance; its population and commerce were increasing, and it had been repeatedly mentioned in the histories of preceding dynasties. But in those early days it was not the principal mart for the inhabitants of these regions. In the lapse of time, however, the course of the rivers had changed, and the tide of population and of business had set in this direction. Being still unprotected by any walls, the inhabitants were continually in jeopardy from free-booters. So late as in the time of the Yuen dynasty the town was repeatedly over-run by Japanese pirates. The memorial, setting forth these circumstances had the desired effect. The emperor gave his consent and the necessary directions through the proper channel, the Board of Public Works. The walls soon went up, the good people freely making large contributions to the public chest for that purpose.

Their *circumference*, in the Chinese account of the city, is estimated to be nine *li*. By engineers connected with the British expedition under Sir Hugh Gough, in 1842, their entire circuit is put down at three miles and three quarters ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles). The form of the site enclosed is neither square nor round; nor does it exhibit any perfect figure. The longest line drawn from side to side through the centre, would run from the north-west to the south-east; and said line would exceed by one third a second drawn due east and west and by one quarter a third running from south-west to north-east, both the latter passing through the same central point. Indeed, no considerable portion of the wall on either side, presents a right line, or an exact curve, and the whole structure is but a poor specimen of engineering.

Their original *height* was eighteen or twenty feet, and in some parts at present it does not exceed that limit, though five feet were added about the close of the Ming dynasty, a little more than two centuries ago.

Their *breadth* varies more than their height. At first there was but a single outer wall raised, and the earth thrown up against it on the inner side. Subsequently, however, an inner wall was raised on

the east and south-east sides, nearest to the river, giving the whole a much more substantial form, its breadth being, say fifteen feet. The entire wall, as it now stands, is surrounded, on the outer face, by a bulwark, about two feet broad and six high, with embrasures or loop-holes at the distance from each other of nine feet. Behind this bulwark on that part of the wall nearest to the river, having both an inner and outer face, there is a terre-plein, fifteen or more feet broad.

These *loop-holes* the Chinese call *tieh*, 堞. They are three thousand six hundred and odd in number. They are two feet broad and about the same deep, but so far above the terre-plein that they would be unserviceable except in the use of the musket and the bow and arrows. At the interval of every few rods, there are what the Chinese call *tsien tái*, 箭臺, "arrow towers." These are square projections of the main wall, so as to allow on each side of the projecting part two loop-holes and one in front, being five in all, on each tower. The whole number of these *arrow towers*, in the entire circuit of the walls is twenty.

On the north-east side of the city wall are two *tih lau*, 敵樓, "battle halls," and three *tsang tái*, 層臺, "elevated terraces." What these may once have been does not now appear. Others of a similar kind have fallen to ruins, and these are fast going to decay, and at present serve merely or mainly as retreats for beggarly priests and reptiles.

The *structure and material* of the entire walls are such as to render them but a poor defense against a modern foe. In some places the foundation and lower parts of the walls are of stone, but the main body and upper part, including the bulwark or parapet is built of brick and mud, and might be very easily demolished. Indeed the walls have been repeatedly breached by the action of the elements, the wind and rain. In the 17th year of Káng-hí, several rods of the walls and one of the gates fell. The parapet at the same place, fell again in the 26th year of Kienlung, and they must, if we may judge from the present appearance, very often need repairs in time to come.

The *gates* of the city are six—one at each of the four cardinal points, east, west, north, and south, with one at the south-east and another at the north-east. The gates all have double entrances—an outer wall, in every respect like the main wall of the city, being thrown out and around the inner gate in shape of a crescent or

semicircle—with one exception, where the projecting part is square or nearly so. The arches of both the inner and outer gates are low and narrow perhaps twelve feet broad and ten or twelve high. The gates themselves are in good keeping with the walls of which they form part and parcel. Their names are the following.

1. *Cháutsung mun*, 朝宗門, generally called the great eastern gate: *tsung* is the point to which men and things turn; *cháu* is the morning; it also means to visit, to wait upon. This gate opens to the east, and is the principal thoroughfare to the eastern suburbs and the river, and this perhaps the name was designed to indicate.

2. *Kwá lung mun*, 跨龍門, *lung* is the dragon; and *kwá* means to pass over, to sit astride, or to ride in that attitude. This is the great south gate, and leads to a military parade and on into the country.

3. *I fung mun*, 儀鳳門, the gate of *i fung*: *fung* is a creature of the Chinese imagination, described as a divine bird, and is regarded as a felicitous omen, appearing when virtue is in the ascendant and prosperous times are about to be enjoyed: *i* means what is right and proper, also a rule and pattern: what the two, *i fung*, when combined, are intended to indicate, it is not easy for the stranger to conjecture. We only know that this gate opens westward and leads forth to the wide and fertile plains of Kiangnán, where at no great distance you find Súcáu, Nanking, and many other celebrated cities.

4. *Ngánhái mun*, 晏海門, literally the "tranquil sea gate," possibly has reference to the smooth and tranquil waters of the Wú-sung kiáng, which ebb and flow at no great distance, forming, when this city was built, the great high way to the delightful regions on the west.

5. *Cháu yáng mun*, 朝陽門, stands near the south-east extreme of the city, and is commonly called the "little south gate." *yáng* means the sun, and *cháu* the morning; intending perhaps to designate it as the gate of the morning sun.

6. *Páu tái mun*, 寶帶門, "Precious girdle gate" or the gate of the precious girdle, stands distant from the great eastern gate northwards perhaps sixty rods, and is some twenty or thirty rods distant from the river.

Watchmen or guards are stationed at each of these six gates. They stand open by day, but are closed at an early hour at night, and it is there sometimes difficult for the native to find either in-

gress or egress, and he must usually pay two or three cash to the keeper for permission to pass. To the foreigner however, no such key is needed to secure that freedom which is denied to the Chinese.

The water gates,—*Shouí mun*, as they are called are four in number, opening a water communication, with the moat surrounding the city, by ditches passing under the walls. Three of these water gates are on the east side of the city, one near each of the three gates already described; and the fourth is on the west close by the gate on that side. Originally they were evidently so constructed that they could be opened and closed with facility. Such is not their present condition, being now made fast in the mud that has accumulated around them and half filled the several ditches.

The canals, ditches, moats, etc, which surround the walls, pass under them through the four water gates and thence to the principal quarters of the city, could hardly exist at all, and be in a worse condition than that in which we now see them. Indeed some of them are filled with mud and refuse matter, so that you may pass over high stone bridges, under which were once deep channels filled with water sufficient for large boats, but where now there is nothing but earth and filth piled up to the very key-stones. One might naturally expect that these water-courses would all be kept in the best possible condition, as in that case they would contribute so much to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, instead of being left to become, as many of them are, intolerable nuisances,—at least so they would be considered in any other than Chinese cities. Once doubtless they were, or at least some of them, in a much better condition than at present; and historians speak of them as being sixty feet broad; but at present they are not more than fifteen or twenty feet, and in some places not more than twelve.

The moat which surrounds the city, outside of the walls, was probably opened out by human industry, at the time when the walls were erected, the excavated earth being used to form the rampart. The others, for the most part, appear to have been natural channels, and the shape of the city so formed as to take advantage of them for artificial purposes. That such has been the case is made very evident by a reference to some of the old maps of Shínghái as it existed when it was merely a *chin* or market town, prior to the building of the walls. These channels were then called *páng*, 浜, and among them where the following; first on the south *sieh kiá páng*, 薛家浜 second *cháu kiá páng* 肇嘉浜; and third, on the north. *fáng páng* 方浜 all these communicating distinctly with the great

river, the Hwáng pú. Now, at the present time, the three channels which pass under the walls of the city near the three eastern gates, bear these same names, and are no doubt all that remain of those once broad water-courses,

These three *páng*, as they are laid down on the old maps, ran nearly parallel to each other, from east to west. The central one, the *cháu kiá páng*, is now between the river and the wall nearly filled with mud, but at the eastern gate, where it enters the city, it is supplied with water from the moat, that surrounds the wall, and runs thence due west, and passing out, by the western gate, intersects the moat outside of the wall, and there branches off into the country. The southern, the *ieh kiá páng*, at present comes in from the Hwáng pú in a south-easterly direction; and as already stated, passing under the wall near the little southern gate, runs from thence westward almost parallel with the wall and not many yards from it, until it comes near to the western gate; then it divides, and one part turns round and extends off due east half way through the city; the other part, by a circuitous course northward, unites with the central channel, the *cháu kiá páng*. On the north, the *fang páng*, with full supplies of water from the Hwáng pú, first fills up the moat that goes round the city, and then passing under the wall, near the north-east gate runs like the two others due west, and when almost reaching the wall, it divides, one branch going off first to the north, and then to the east; while the other branch, after nearing the wall, turns southwards and unites with the central channel, near the western water-gate, through which the united water of the three ebb and flow, rising and falling with the water in the Hwáng pú, from which they are all supplied. At low tide all the channels are quite dry, excepting when they are dammed up so as to prevent a free current. From the moat round the wall, there are several branches running off into the country; likewise from the main channels in the city there are numerous smaller ones.

Judging from the action of the water in all these, the entire surface of the city must be a dead level, and the beds of the channel below the surface of the water in the river at low tides.

Over these canals are numerous *bridges* many of them built of granite blocks and slabs, often presenting a very handsome turned arch. Most of these stone bridges, however, are very old, and some of them are more or less dilapidated.

On the western and northern sides of the city, within the walls, are some stagnant pools. Wells abound in every part of both the

city and suburbs. There are also here and there, tanks or reservoirs, sunk beneath the surface of the ground. Of pure spring water there is none here, nor in this vicinity, there not being a hill or mound visible in any direction from the city. The water of the river is generally preferred for culinary purposes, it being first rendered pure by the application of alum.

The *streets* of Shánghái are narrow and very irregular, only one, we believe, running quite through the city from side to side; this leaves from the great eastern to the western gate, carrying you close along on the north side of the *cháu kia páng*. Generally, a street will be found near each side of the several canals. The water-courses have evidently given direction to most of the streets in the city; for besides those that run near to and parallel with them, all the others, with few exceptions, will be found either to fall in with these main streets, as secondary parallels, or they cross or branch off from them at nearly right angles. The exceptions must be extended, to a street which is just within the wall and nearly parallel with it, passing from the south around to the north-west; to some streets along the minor branches of the canals; and to a few other short and winding ways in various parts of the city.

The *main streets*, or those which are chief places of business and concourse, are that which leads quite through the city, from the great eastern to the western gate; that from the little north-eastern gate, running near the north side of the Fáng páng; and the one next to it on the northern side of the northern branch of the same Fáng páng; these three run from east to west. Entering the city at the great southern gate you go along one of the main streets from south to north, till you are in front of the Chí-hien's, office. The other main street, running in this direction, from north to south, will be found in the central and eastern part of the city.

The *names* of these streets, as in all other Chinese cities, are sufficiently expressive, the names being intended to characterize the several places, or something belonging to them. Sometimes the name is derived from a family; sometimes from a trade, or a temple, a ditch, &c. One has been named after the Liú family; another after the Sun, and so of many others. We have also the Great and Peaceful street. Though *kiái*, 街, is the common term corresponding to our word street, and is in fact but a mere alley, yet the Chinese, like Europeans, have their avenues, squares, places, alleys, lanes, and also their gardens and terraces.

The *breadth* of the streets may be on an average, six feet; some

are narrower, and a few may be twelve or fifteen. The principal ones are flagged or paved with stone, or laid with brick or broken tiles. The latter are placed with their edges upwards; and, though having a rough appearance, make a very good and substantial road and withal cheaply constructed.

Narrow as the streets are, they serve all manner of purposes, and at times are rendered nearly impassable on account of the messes of goods and chattels, the various handicrafts, retailers, fortune-tellers, and other nameless riffraff that crowd into them. Besides, like the ditches and canals, they are the receptacles of rubbish offal and, and serve other purposes, of which it were a shame to speak; and useful as they may be, are in all other countries thrown into the back ground, and concealed from public view.

The *houses* vary in size and quality from beggarly hovels, only a few feet square, covered with tiles and thatch, to large and commodious habitations, extending over several acres. The general character of the architecture is purely Chinese, in which the *tent form* is most clearly preserved, and much more conspicuously in Shānghái, than in some of the southern cities of the empire. The style is unique, and whether the building be great or small, the same model serves equally well for all and for each. An inferior dwelling of one story may be taken as a sample of the general character of the whole. A small site of ground is cleared and leveled, say eighteen feet deep from the street and twelve broad. For each of the long sides, or ends of the proposed house, seven poles are erected, one in the center projecting up to support the ridge; then, at the distance of three feet on either side, two more, and then at another equal interval, two more, and again two more, giving seven erect poles, three on each side of the central; at the other end of the house, seven more are placed, corresponding to the first seven. The ridge pole is then laid on, and parallel to six more beams three on each side, their ends resting on the tops of the erect poles, the beams on either side of the ridge being laid so as to support the roof. Upon these, cleats or slender rafters are nailed, and tile placed without lime, cement or fastenings, and thus the roof is completed. Between the poles, at each end, a double layer of bricks, cemented with mud and lime, goes up, no space for windows being left open. Some panels are then put up in front and rear, with partitions inside, and the house is completed. Such is a sketch of the architecture of Shānghái. From this single room of one story, you must go on to add and multiply, till you can count them by scores, and have them also a second story, and sometimes even a third story high.

A house lot of the better kind will cover a site two hundred feet square, or a hundred feet upon the the street, with a depth back of two or three hundred feet, more or less. Within these outlines, you will see a variety of courts, halls, corridors, tanks, &c., and perhaps a part, one third or one fourth of the space shut up by a high and massive wall, like those of a nunnery. Sometimes, as in the case of the pawn-broker's establishments, the massive wall encircles the whole plot of ground, and rises twenty five or thirty feet in height. This high wall is intended to serve as a protection not only, nor so much against robbers, as a safeguard against fire, (there being here no Insurance offices) and is so constructed that the enclosed buildings cannot easily be set on fire from without, all the entrances being made secure by having the doors plated with tile. These high walls stand independently of the main buildings within, or serve only in part for the same, as they are raised subsequently, and are constructed like all the others which have no surrounding walls.

Compared with what is modern European, or what is to be found in all modern Christendom, in every quarter of the globe where Christian civilization has reached, the streets and the buildings of a Chinese city present most striking contrasts. When *Victoria town*, or whatever they may please to call that quarter of Shánghái which has been assigned to Europeans shall have had a few years growth and become matured in its houses and streets, these contrasts will be very conspicuous, and cannot fail to make an impression on the most prejudiced minds. In one place you see what is *Christian*, in the other what is *pagan*. Instead of spacious, clean and airy streets, as seen in London, Liverpool, or Paris, you have the most miserable substitutes, narrow, filthy and close, to a degree that cannot adequately be conceived of, from any description. They must be seen in order to be fully known. The contrast in the houses is not less remarkable. A few there are, spacious, neat, and comfortable, and would be so esteemed by any people. But the great majority, say nine tenths of the whole, are such as few Europeans would like to inhabit. They are low, damp and dark, and so contracted and close, as to be both very hot and very unhealthy. In summer they are poorly ventilated, and in winter equally unfitted to render their inmates comfortable. One might suppose that many of the arrangements were designed to set at defiance all attempts to secure health or comfort. The order of things, in their construction, is the European reversed. Instead of having a dwelling two or three stories high, light, dry, and well ventilated in summer and

warm in winter, these houses are made on the opposite plan; consequently foreigners who come to reside in this city, must build their own houses, or must suffer severely by occupying such as the Chinese have erected for themselves. The very exterior of these dwellings, with dark walls, unglazed windows, and heavy roofs surmounted by a long line of tiles piled with their edges upwards, presents a forbidding aspect; their interior with tiled or mud floors below, and little or no ceilings above, is equally cheerless; and on trial, if any one from choice or necessity makes it, they will be found no less unsuitable for all the purposes of health and comfort, than their first appearance warranted us to expect.

The Chinese have been reproached as being "a nation without shirts, streets, or table linen." In their habitations, whether regard be had to health, convenience or taste, there is very little that is worthy of commendation. None but a pagan people, half-civilized, would or ought to be contented with such. Depend upon it, that a moral renovation, following in this country, will be succeeded by a corresponding change in their domestic habits.

The government of Shínghái though on a small scale, is an exact model of the supreme and provincial courts. The magistracy of China is a wheel, within a wheel, his imperial majesty, the son of heaven, being the mainspring, the center of the whole. In the capital, around him, are the six Boards, ect. The same machinery is found in each of the provinces, departments, and districts. Accordingly, in this city, we may see a miniature picture of the imperial court with all its essential features. The modern government aspires to be both theoretically and practically, what it was in the days of those great emperors who lived some fifteen hundred years before Confucius. Hence, by acquiring a knowledge of any local magistracy, we supply ourselves with data for ascertaining what now exists in the higher spheres, as we go upwards to the seat of the one man, who sits alone, as the viceroy of the bright azure heavens.

The several offices and their incumbents, as they now exist in Shínghái, stand thus:

1. *Kin ming, Kiang sú, Kien-tuh, hái kwín fan sùn Sù, Sung, Tái, ping pí tau:* 欽命江蘇監督海關分巡蘇松太兵備道. *Hien ling* 咸齡;
2. *Hái fáng tung chí* 海防同知, *Tsin Ping huán* 沈炳垣;
3. *Sháng hái hien chí hien* 上海縣知縣, *Lau Wei wan* 藍蔚雯;

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 4. <i>Kiáu yŭ</i> 教諭, | <i>Cháu Páng yen</i> 趙邦彥; |
| 5. <i>Hien ching</i> 縣丞, | <i>Liú Kwok tung</i> 劉國棟; |
| 6. <i>Chú pú</i> 主簿, | <i>Liú Ming í</i> 劉名義; |
| 7. <i>Tien sz</i> 典史, | <i>Yuen Wan chí</i> 袁文治; |
| 8. <i>Huáng pú sz', siun kien</i>
黃浦司巡檢, | <i>Chin Chung</i> 陳中; |

Of the incumbents, in these several offices, we know nothing, excepting of *Hienling*, whose name has become familiar to foreigners. He has resided at Canton and has once or twice visited Hongkong. He was present at the signing of the treaty in Nanking; and from that time has been a steady supporter of the new and more liberal policy that has been adopted, by the Chinese, in their intercourse with foreigners.

The offices, eight in number, as they stand above shall be here briefly noticed.

1. This officer's long title, literally translated runs thus: "By imperial authority superintendent of the maritime customs in Kiángsú and joint director of the military in the departments of Súchau, Sungkiáng and Táitsang. "The office of *táutái*, or Superintendent, though the highest in Shínghái and having the most to do with foreigners, does not properly form a part of the local magistracy, but belongs rather to the provincial government, the head quarters of which are at Súchau, and is designed to exercise a general surveillance over the local magistracy.

It is one of considerable importance, yielding large emoluments. It was first established in the ninth year of Yungching; is situated not far from the walls, half way between the great eastern and little south gates; and occupies a large suite of apartments, corresponding in number to the departments of business that come under the *táutái*'s superintendency. To this office appeals may be brought up from the subordinate courts. Before the principal gate, warrants written upon boards are daily placed; and any individual by taking in hand one of these, according to the nature of the case, is authorised thereby to enter personally and appear before the presiding functionary. So the law ordains. The practice is not so. That is all a sham.

Who has not heard of the drum placed at the outer gate of the imperial palace? The like is to be found at the entrance of each local office throughout the empire. There is such an one at the *táutái*'s gate. It is of generous dimensions, and was once furnished with a fine painted head. But time, alas, quite destroyed this beau-

tiful drum-head. Yet there it stands all tattered and torn, a silent but truthful index of the modern executive in all this land. The truth is, the better half of the provisions of Chinese law, has gone into disuse, and grievous usages and abuses have grown up in their stead. The local courts have become, in instances not a few, dens of robbers, fattening on the life-blood of the people. We have seen gangs of gamblers sitting in the courts of this establishment, there playing at cards, and for money.

2. *Huifáng tungchi*, "the marine protectorate and joint knower," is a sub-prefect, whose chief or principal is resident at Sungkiáng-fú. Shánghái being an important post, and much exposed on account of its position to attacks from robbers and pirates, and withal at the long distance of thirty miles from the seat of the prefect at "Pine River," this assistant has been placed here for the better defense and control of the people. His authority is both civil and military, extending alike to the common people and the soldiery. In rank and jurisdiction, he is superior to the Chí-hien or proper magistrate, and matters of importance must be reported up through him to the high provincial officers.

3. *Shánghái hien chí hien*, "the knower of the business of the district of Shínghái," is the local magistrate of this city. The principal duties of his office are, to control the people, to punish offenders, to arrest disturbers of the peace, to admonish the lawless, to encourage the good and industrious, to collect the revenue, and forward it to the provincial treasury, to act as territorial arbiter and settle all disputes regarding the tenure and boundaries of land, to oversee all the agricultural pursuits of the district, to replenish the public granaries in times of plenty, and in seasons of drought and famine to obtain from his superiors permission to deal out from the same stores supplies as the exigencies of the people may demand. In short, his person is the true representative of majesty, and like his imperial master, he ought and assumes to be father and mother to the people. In the capacity of judge, he examines into all lawsuits, can if he please use all manner of torture; but can act as final arbiter only in minor concerns, it being incumbent on him to report all weighty matters to his superiors for their approval and sanction. To his superiors, moreover, he is accountable for the entire safe-keeping of his trust. If fire, sword, famine, or inundation, or ought else of evil, come upon the people, it must be through his negligence and he must answer for the same.

His usual term of holding office is three years. When it expires,

the people are generally anxious for a change; the reverse of this, however, sometimes happens and at their especial request his period of service may be extended, or by imperial permission renewed for another three years. The business of his office is divided after the manner of the imperial court, into six departments, and each of these six is subdivided into three or more branches, according to the amount and kind of business they have to manage. To each of the six there is a chief clerk and a great number of assistants, all supported by salaries from the public chest. The magistrate has also his private secretaries.

All these subordinates constitute his household, and are, or ought to be, men of letters. They are liable to degradation by the magistrate, who has power also to promote them if they are found meritorious. Persons thus employed, are permitted by law or usage, after a period of five years, to go to the governor's palace for examination, where they are required to write essays and forms of proclamation; and if found able and expert, the governor is authorised to give them rank and office, subject however to the approval of the emperor through the proper Board. If in this way they are successful, they are not required to attend the ordinary examination for degrees. If on the other hand, when they come before the governor, they are found deficient in ability, they must either take a new name or retire from the magistrate's employment, and give place to others.

The "knower of the district of Shánghái" has his residence very near the centre of the city, at the head of the main street, leading up from the great southern gate. With all its departments it covers a large area, and around it are congregated a mass of leeches that live on the vitals of the people. Jails and houses of confinement, etc., are also there to be seen. The present incumbent, *Lán Weiwan*, 藍蔚雯, has no good reputation; what may be his real merits, however, we have not the means to determine.

4. *Kiáu yū* is commonly, but very improperly called by foreigners, the "literary mandarin." He is charged, by the constitution of the government, with the control of the public schools, and more will be said of this office under that head.

5. The *hien ching* is a sub-magistrate, second to the *chí-hien*, appointed by high authority, and acts as an assistant in the chief magistracy. In case of need he becomes the deputy of his superior, to whose residence, his own is contiguous.

6. The *chú pú*, "lord-registrar," or registrar general, and originally

keeper of the public records, of the office where he was appointed to reside. At present, however, his duties are those of Chief thief-catcher, a sort of constable, appointed to look after those whose business it is to see that the streets and public ways are kept in order.

7. The *Tien-Shi*, "Ruler of history," was originally appointed as historiographer, to keep up the historical narrative of the district. Now his functions are chiefly concerned with malefactors, having to oversee the jails. Both this, and the one next above in office, are allowed, usually for their profit, to manage small cases, and may be appointed, by the magistrate, as his assistant or substitute, in any cases in which he may please to call them to act.

8. *Huáng pú sz' suen kien*, is an officer whose jurisdiction would seem to be limited to the river, to manage and regulate the sea-going population. He is a sort of harbor-master, or marine magistrate, subordinate to the chief magistrate, but is expected to manage all minor cases without reference to his superior.

The *custom-houses* of China, like ancient nunneries, are not only difficult of access, but when reached, their interior is involved in inexplicable labyrinths, if the reports of those best capable of knowing the truth are to be credited. Every attempt we have made to gain knowledge of the custom-house duties &c., has been unavailing. These establishments are under the care of those who know how to turn them to good account for themselves, and prevent any facts regarding the true amount of receipts from being known to their masters or the public.

The *military forces*, though subject to the general control of the *táu tai*, have their own officers, appointed to train and discipline, to feed, oversee, and direct, &c., &c.

The *Yü ying yü kih*, 右營遊擊, "right battalion's patrolling assailant," as his title literally translated means, is the commander-in-chief of the military forces in the district, he being charged immediately with the military defences thereof. He has to see that all the subordinate officers, in the army, properly perform their duty, receive and distribute rations, pay, &c., and also take care that all the military stores are in safe and proper keeping.

The *Yu ying shau pi*, 右營守備, "right battalion's guardian protector," is a subordinate officer, whose especial duty it is to prevent outrage, and to keep the body politic safe, and securely provided against assaults from without and outbreaks from within.

The *Ching shau tsien tsung*, 城守千總, "city protector and leader of the thousand," is charged with the particular care of

the city, to prevent robberies, fires, &c., and has to join in more general operations, when occasion and the orders of his superiors require. The men under his command are only a few hundred and seldom a thousand, as his title seems to indicate. His post is near the south-west quarter of the city. In ordinary times, or such as we now see, little is heard or known of the imperial troops. They have barracks and parade grounds, with arsenals, and the ect. for martial service.

Besides the above, there are *sacrificial officers*, priests, usually of the Budhistic schools, who are appointed to aid in offering sacrifices, on certain occasions, to heaven, earth, sun, moon, stars, &c. When an emperor, or empress dies, or when there is an eclipse, and local officers are required to offer sacrifices, the services of the priesthood are then sometimes put in requisition. No pay, however, so far as we can learn, is ever given to them, beyond what the civil officers please to grant on their own account, and they must seek their livelihood, consequently, chiefly from other sources.

The *literary institutions* of Shánghái are respectable, but not of a high order. The city being the residence of commercial rather than literary men, and withal of comparatively recent origin, we should not expect to find here schools of a very high order, nor those that do exist very extensively patronized. A governmental college, some public and private institutions, with numerous day-schools complete the whole list.

The *Kián yü*, 教諭, already mentioned in the list of officials, is the chief in the literary department of the district. His duty is to govern and instruct the young literati, who have obtained the rank of *siú tsái*, the first collegiate degree in China. Both those who hold this degree, and those who have purchased for themselves the *kien sang* degree, are privileged to attend the district college, if they please, and there to enjoy the tuition of this functionary. At his discretion he can issue themes, and the students bring in their essays for his inspection and correction. Having special charge of this class of the people he is able to call them to account for their conduct, and in all minor cases, can proceed to administer justice by way of correction. In case of high offences, when the magistrate wishes to arrest them, he must first have the consent of this officer. In special criminal cases this officer and the magistrate, before they can punish the literati, must first report them to the *hióh yuen*, 學院, or literary chancellor, at the capital of the province, and then after the offenders have been by him deprived of their rank and degraded,

these two acting jointly, can deal with them as with the common people. This officer, in point of rank, is equal with the Chi-hien.

The *hien hieh*, 縣學, is the highest school in the city, and is the governmental college of the district of Shánghai; and over it, the last named officer presides. It stands on the east of the magistrate's office, half way between it and the wall. It dates its origin as far back as the thirteenth century, when a private gentleman *Táng shi tsü* 唐詩措 purchased an estate of the Hán family, built a temple thereon, and dedicated it to Wancháng, the god of the literati, and requested the magistrate to make it a seat of learning for the benefit of the people. This was accordingly done. In the year 1280 A. D. the magistrate changed the temple and dedicated it to Confucius, and made it the place for the public examination of the students, where they might pursue their studies under the direction and patronage of the government.

The college buildings stand on the northern side of the street, are spacious and tastefully laid out. These and the temple of Confucius are built side by side, each having its own portals, and its own inscriptions, and both together present a broad front, having a pool before it. Over the college gate, in broad capitals are the characters *jü hieh mun*, 儒學門 "the gate of the school of those who are needful and necessary to the existence of the state". Within this outer gate, there is a long and spacious open court; then comes the *i mun*, 儀門 or "gate of ceremonies," where there is a large square hall filled with inscriptions. Advancing farther onwards, there are other halls and courts; such as the *ming lun tang*, 明倫堂, "hall for illustrating the social duties of life," &c. The *kwei sing koh*, three stories high, stands within these walls, and close to the street. The whole suite of buildings, when in good repair, must have presented an imposing appearance.

The college has been endowed, having received numerous gifts, and some of them from the emperors of the Mánchú family. There is a library containing forty-four sets of books, large imperial editions. There are also several hundred *máu* of land, say 450, in two lots, the annual products of which are appropriated to the repairs of the buildings and the benefit of the students.

At the annual examination the number eligible to the rank of *siútsái*, in this district and this place, is twenty-one, twelve on the civil and nine on the military list. Of those thus advanced, annually, there are long catalogues, and from these there are to be selected, first 12 of the best to receive a small bounty, and then 12 more

to receive a smaller sum; and then, once in four years, one is to be selected to go into the higher courts of the province.

The *King nich Shü yuen*, 敬業書院, is a richly endowed collegiate institution, and the principal is appointed by the magistrate. It is situated in the north-east quarter of the city, not far from the Chinghwáng miáu.

The *Ki mung Shü yuen*, 啟蒙書院, has an extensive range of buildings, and is said to be well endowed. It stands in the rear of the governmental college.

The *Júi chú kung*, 藥珠宮, which stands near the great southern gate, is the seat of a public school or college. The buildings are somewhat dilapidated. Once however, when in good repair, they must have formed a delightful academical retreat. A lofty turret, surmounted by a stork, or some other bird points to the site.

Other schools, of various ranks, and variously endowed, are mentioned in the histories of this city; but many of them, now cease to exist. It is difficult to estimate the literary attainments of this people, so exclusive are they, and so incommunicative. To inquiries regarding the number of readers, one will tell you that among the males, above the age of ten, one half can read; a second says, one third; another says, one fourth; while some will not allow that one man in five, or one woman in fifty, can read and write their own language. With such diversities of opinion, among those who have been long on the spot, we shall not venture any opinion further than to say, that from what has come under our own observation, we should not suppose the readers could exceed one half among the men, and not one in fifty among the women.

Common schools exist in and about the city, where boys are taught to read and write. The number of pupils in these varies from ten to thirty. They are supported by individuals, the government having nothing to do with primary education.

Religious institutions here, as everywhere else, in the world, have a powerful and permanent effect upon the whole character of the people, influencing their social intercourse and all their habits, manners and customs. The demoralizing and destroying effects of paganism are dreadful, a hundred times more so, than can easily be conceived by those who have always lived in Christian lands. Paganism lowers the standard of truth, and excludes man from the most powerful and most salutary influences enjoyed by those who have in their hands the inspired records of Holy Writ. Paganism is a yoke of bondage, enslaving the best feelings of the human soul,

and turning to utter ruin, or converting to evil purposes, a vast amount of the rich bounties of the great Creator. Paganism, the worship of false gods, the maintenance of expensive and tedious rites and ceremonies, all based on false systems of opinion, is the greatest scourge that can afflict any nation—blighting the fairest prospects of the life that now is, and sowing thick the seeds of eternal sorrow for that which is to come. No description, no words, that we can use, will give the reader a perfect picture of all the religious institutions of a pagan people. A sketch of some of the principal in Shānghái, with brief notices of their most prominent features and leading characteristics, must suffice for this article. What we give will be derived partly from books and partly from personal observation.

1. *Shi tsih tán*, 社稷壇; this is an altar dedicated to "local divinities," that preside over the land and over the grain, supposed to control the destiny of the existing government. So long as their favor is secured, it stands, but when that is lost, it must fall! According to the ancient ritual, it was the prerogative of the emperor, impiously styled the son of heaven, to worship the celestial and terrestrial gods, the gods of the hills and rivers, of the land and grain, with the manes of his ancestor. So his princes and ministers, governors and magistrates, were severally required to pay religious homage to all the local gods, supposed to exist within the territory over which their jurisdiction extended. And thus it is at present. "The great august ruler" takes the lead, and "the hundred officers" follow, each local magistrate being by law required to pay religious honors to the local divinities, of which the *Shi tsih* are chief. In Shānghái their principal altar stands near the north-west corner of the city, not far from the field of Mars, or the grounds used for military parades.

2. *Shin hi tán*, 神祇壇; these are altars dedicated both to the celestial, and terrestrial divinities,—the gods of the winds, thunder, lightning, rain; of the hills, rivers &c. Their principal altar stands in the southern part of the city.

3. An altar dedicated to the god of agriculture stands outside of the northern gate of the city, to which place the chief magistrate, on a certain day every spring, must go; and like his imperial master, commence the agricultural labors of the year. There you may see him, in his official robes, holding the plough, standing forth an example to all the people of the surrounding country.

4. On the northern side of the city, within the walls, there is an altar dedicated to those divinities who preside over plague, pestilence, drought, etc.

5. Other altars, consecrated to the local gods, of grain, have been erected, and some of them are still standing, in town and country, scattered in every direction, at the distance of each Chinese mile. For these altars, a slab of granite, or aught else large enough to contain the short inscription *tú kuh shin*, 土穀神, "earth grain gods," will suffice.

6. *Wan mián*, 文廟, the temple dedicated to the god of literature, is connected with and forms a part of the buildings in which the governmental college has its seat. In this temple there is a *tá shin sien*, 大神殿, a hall dedicated to one, of whom the emperor Yung ching said.

Sang min wí yú:

生民未有

"Of those of women born, there never was the like."

The hall is spacious and has a great number of other inscriptions, giving honor to their sage. Among them you will see the two following:

Wàn shí sz' piáu;

萬世師表

"Ten thousand ages master pattern;"

Yü t'ien tí tsán;

與天地參

"With heaven and earth equal."

In the same hall you will see images, one of which is dedicated to *chí shing sien sz' Kung tsz*, 至聖先師孔子, "The most holy master, Confucius." Arranged around him, there is a host of disciples and followers, and among them are Mencius and Ch'ü Hí, or Ch'ü fú tsz, as he is commonly called.

7. Behind this hall there is another, which is dedicated to the great sage for five generations. This hall is called *Tsung shing tsz'*, 崇聖祠: and there you may see an image of the father or head of each of those five generations, and each is styled *shing wáng*, 聖王 "holy king," this being part of the title given them by the emperor Yung-ching.

8. In the same collection of buildings, directly before you after passing on beyond the *ming lun táng*, 明倫堂, the god of literature styled, *Wan cháng tí kiun*, 文昌帝君, has a court called *Tsun king koh*, 尊經閣, 'the honorable classical pavilion.' But at present this god of literature receives his homage in a small

court behind the pavilion. This court is called *king yih ting*, 敬一亭, "the court in which one is adored," or literally "adore one's court." To whom the *one* here refers, the Chinese are not agreed. It may be *T'ien*, 天, Heaven; it may be *li*, 理, "order" or "Eternal Reason;" or it may be *t'ai kih*, 太極, "the great extreme." By itself, it seems to indicate the existence of monotheism; but this interpretation is canceled by the many divinities, placed in juxtaposition with this one. There are in the city and district of Shánghái, several other temples dedicated to the god of literature.

9 On the right or east side of the gate as the principal entrance of the college is the lofty three storied pavilion, mentioned above, the residence of another god and patron of letters, who is styled *kwei sing*, 奎星. The pavilion is built in the style of the pagodas.

10. *Wu miáu*, 武廟, "the martial temple," is dedicated to the god of war. It stands near the north-eastern part of the city. Originally it was the private residence of the celebrated Pwán Ngán. Afterwards it became *t'ien chú táng*, 天主堂, "a temple of the Lord of heaven." In the 8th year of Yungching, when the Roman Catholic churches were confiscated, it was converted into a temple and dedicated to the god of war Kwánti, also styled *hieh tien Shángti*, 協天上帝, "assisting heaven high ruler." Other temples and shrines are dedicated to him in this city, where he is honored with the same lofty title. Sometimes also he is styled *Fuh mo tá ti*, 伏魔大帝, "prostrating the devil great Ruler," or "the high ruler, who overcomes and vanquishes the devil."

11. *T'ien hau kung*, 天后宮, "palace of the Queen of heaven;" also, and often styled the holy mother *Shing wú*, 聖母. She has in Shánghái several palaces, three at least of which are in the eastern suburbs. One of these is connected with a commercial hall belonging to people from Fuhkien; and another belongs to a mercantile company, from Ningpo, styled, *Ning cheh hwui kwán*, 寧浙會館, "the Ningpo Chehkiáng's hall of assembly. This latter stands to the south of the great eastern gate, not far from the landing called *Wáng-kiá mótáu*, or, in the local dialect, *Wong ká moda*, "the landing place of the Wáng family." The buildings are spacious and in good repair. Like most of the other temples, it has a theatre: this one is very large and furnished with two side galleries, the whole capable of containing probably not less than two thousand auditors.

12. The god of fire, *ho shin*, 火神, has a temple in the north

eastern part of the city; and a second in the suburbs, near which is another temple consecrated to the god of water, *shuui shin*, 水神.

13. *Ching huáng miào* 城隍廟 mentioned on a preceding page, "is the temple of the god of the city." The word *huáng* seems originally to have denoted the fosse or ditch around the imperial city. Afterwards it became the name of an illustrious individual charged with the protection of the city, and thence was used as the designation of the patron divinity of the city. This use of the phrase has become general, so that the chief city in each district of the empire has its patron god, and his residence is called *Ching huáng miào*. His rank and office correspond to those of the chief magistrate of the city, the *chi-hien*, "the one rules over the visible world, the people; the jurisdiction of the other is limited to those of the invisible." The divinity at present supposed to preside over Shánghái, and his residence, are both deserving of notice.

His title is *Hien yü peh*, 顯佑伯, illustrious protector and superior. "This is said to have been conferred on him by the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, previously to his canonization, and while he was yet living. His family name was *Tsin*, 秦; his grandfather, at first came to Shánghái as a visitor, at the time of the Yuen dynasty, and subsequently became a resident. His name is recorded in the annals of Shánghái as one of its illustrious visiting residents, *Liú yü*, 流寓. His son, the father of the hero-god called *Liáng hau*, 良顯, went abroad to study the language of the Mongols, in which he made great proficiency and became an author. Afterwards he held high office in the imperial court, then established in the southern capital, Nanking. His son, whose name was *Yüpeh*, 裕伯, accompanied his father both when a student and when in office, and in due time was promoted and sent into the province of Fuhkien. At length, when disorders arose, he withdrew from public life; and when summoned by one of those usurpers who had fixed his residence at Síchau, he declined, first because it would prove himself unfaithful to his late imperial master; and in the second place, because he was then mourning for his mother.

When subsequently Hungwú had established a new dynasty, and seated himself securely on the throne, he sent for Yüpeh, who declined going to court, on account of ill health. The emperor, then with his own hand, wrote after the following tenor: "The people on the seacoast are fond of fighting; Yüpeh is a man of wisdom and genius; now residing there, and refusing to come to court, we fear he will

have cause to repent." Thus no alternative was left to the poor man. Accordingly he went to court; was there repeatedly promoted, and often extolled by his master. His career, however, was not long. He became sick; obtained leave to retire; went home; soon died; and his remains were buried in Shánghái.

We find no further notice of him, in history, till the tenth year of Shunchí, the first monarch of the Mánchú family. In the spring of the year, bands of pirates invested the city. The commander of the Chinese forces was defeated. The people, in great numbers assembled, and inveighed against the conduct of the general.

Thereupon the governor of the province came to investigate the matter; and the general whose name was Wángking, turned round and accused the people of being in league with the pirates, fearing that their complaints against him would prove his overthrow. The governor was deceived, and resolved instantly to exterminate the people far and near. The magistrate and his friends tried to interfere in their behalf. But the governor was inexorable. That night, a few hours before the bloody decree was to be executed, a god descended and went to the court of the governor. His heart was agitated. Still at the late hour of midnight he was bent on slaughter when again and again the god appeared before him, shaking his head and admonishing him. This at last had the desired effect. His cruel purpose was given up. The happy effects of that interposition continue to this day, and tradition says, "the god who appeared was *Tsin Yüeh*."

An image of this hero-god, with the title above given, also an image of his spouse, with images of their retinue, are now to be seen in the Ching hwáng miáu, and there he is worshiped, not only by multitudes of the common people, but especially on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the chief magistrate and other local officers, who come in state and do homage. This we have seen. The semi-monthly reading of the sacred edict usually takes place at the same time.

The temple of the god of the city was originally of small extent. At first the god received his divine honors in what was called the "Fresh water well temple." Subsequently the magistrate took a temporary pavilion of Hoh kwáng and changed it into a temple, standing in the north-west corner of the city, not very far from the north gate. From that small beginning it has risen and become spacious and splendid, so as to be scarcely if at all inferior to any of its kind in all the provinces. In the summer of 1842, it was for a time

the head quarters of the British army, and the major-general, with his staff and four battalions, found there spacious and airy lodgings, and the buildings " would have afforded accommodation to twice that number, had such been needed.

The site of the temple is on the north side of the street that runs from the small eastern gate parallel with the *fáng páng*. Going due westward from said eastern gate, half way through the city, you arrive at a lofty vestibule, and over it is this inscription :

Páu cháng Hài yǔ

保 障 海 隅

" Protectors and defenders of the sea-coast."

In front of this, in an open area, on the opposite side of the street, are two "drum towers." Entering through this outer gate, you pass under a spacious loft, a theatre, enter an open court, sixty or more feet broad and a hundred, more or less, long: going on through this court, you enter the temple of the chief local divinity, styled *Hien Yüeh*. Entering the rear of the same building you find his lady; and on state occasions you will see them decorated, bearing all the insignia of their high station. In and about this temple are many small halls and courts, in which are idols, inscriptions, &c.

The extent of grounds covered by the temple is said to be twelve *mau* and six tenths, such it was when first built; but there have since been made to it two additions consisting of two gardens—one called the *Eastern* and the other the *Western*—making both together more than seventy Chinese acres. The Eastern garden was built in the 40th year of Káng-hí. Its pavilions, terraces, pools, alleys, bridges, &c., are elegant, and some of them have been extolled in verse. The western garden was once the possession of an imperial minister, the above mentioned *Pwán Ngan*, 潘恩: after his decease, the people of the city purchased his estate, repaired and rebuilt parts that had become dilapidated, and added the whole to the temple of the city divinity. This was in the 25th year of Kien-lung. From the original temple, the *Ching huáng miáu*, you pass directly north into these gardens, which on the north side front upon a street running along on the northern bend of the *Fáng páng* on the north side of and parallel to it. The western garden, like the other, has many pavilions, terraces, with miniature mountains—rude imitations of nature,—where you see rocks piled upon rocks. There too is an almond tree, said to have been planted by Pwán Ngan's own hand. In this great temple and its gardens, and contiguous to them,

are many minor temples, some of them rich and spacious, all dedicated to gods and demi-gods.

We will now turn to other classes of religious establishments, the *monasteries*, *nunneries*, etc. The religious houses or temples of the Buddhist priests are commonly called *sz'*, 寺, "a place measured and subject to fixed laws; chambers for officers at court; the first priest of Budha, invited from India to China, was lodged in one of these, and hence the Buddhistic temples have been so called." Their nunneries are called *ngán*, 庵, literally meaning "a small thatched cottage." The *kwán*, 觀, to look, to observe, to manifest, is the common name of those temples that belong to the Táu sect, the rationalists of China. So far as we have seen, all these three classes of religious house and the habits and manners of their inmates—Buddhists, Tauists and Nuns—are quite the same in all parts of the empire, so that what is true of either class in one quarter, will be found universally applicable to all of that class, from Mán-chú to Hái-nán, from the yellow sea to Thibet.

The *Buddhists*, taking them all in all, as a class, are the most beggarly, the most ignorant, the most wicked, the most devout, the most idle, and the most popular. Many of their establishments are richly endowed, but in case of need all the priests can beg, and not a few live solely as mendicants. The majority of them know nothing more of letters, than enough to enable them to read their prayers. Generally they have the reputation of being loose in morals, addicted to the grossest vices. The reigning Mánchú family has the reputation of being partial to Buddhism.

The priests of the *Táu sect* enjoyed special favor of the court during the reign of the Sung dynasty, its first sovereign feigning descent from the founder of this sect. These priests are often seen here in the capacity of fortune-tellers, quack doctors, and sometimes acting as private tutors; but are ever ready to perform the appropriate duties of their profession. Their profession, and their property passes down from father to son, the children following in the footsteps of their fathers.

The *nunneries* of Shinghái, if no very doubtful reports can be credited, are very sinks of pollution, being even more vile than the monasteries; the members of these sisterhoods, dull-visaged and stupid, with shaved heads, and gray attire, may be seen waddling through the streets, sometimes alone, and sometimes two or three in a company.

Connected with the several religious establishments, above enumerated and with others of the same sort, there is a very large amount of property, a voluntary tax not less probably than that usually paid in Christian countries for religious purposes—we say *perhaps*, because, having no statistics, and judging from appearances, we may, in this matter, be far from the truth. Besides the *Sz'*, *Kwán*, and *Ngan*, numbering more than thirty in Shánghái, there are a great many others, having different names, such as *Táng*, 堂; *Yuen*, 院; *Kung*, 宮; *Koh*, 閣; *Tsz'*, 祠; etc. Taking into account the whole of these religious houses, both great and small, with the priesthood and their current expenditure, the sum total would be very large.

The *Tung jin táng*, 同仁堂, “Hall of United Benevolence,” stands conspicuously, and quite alone as it regards the extent of its operations. In volume fourteenth of the Repository, one of its Reports, kindly translated by a friend in Shánghái, was published, and will furnish the reader with ample details regarding both its origin and its present scale of expenditures. A full developement of the motives that have given rise to and sustain such an establishment, among such a people as the Chinese, would be a very curious and interesting document. To write such, however, would require the ablest pen of one most intimately acquainted with the philosophy of the Chinese and with their religious and social habits.

The Hall of United Benevolence is situated about equally distant from the two southern gates of Shánghái, and not far from the walls of the city. It comprises a large collection of spacious and commodious buildings. Connected with it are numerous burying grounds and other property, all voluntary contributions. The Report, above referred to, will show the various methods that have been adopted both to secure aid, and to distribute these public charities.

One thing, in the management of this institution, has struck us as being especially worthy of notice; we refer to the small amount of good accomplished, considering the capital invested. There never was a people more greedy of gain, or more indefatigable in its pursuit than the Chinese. Even in their religious acts, the strictest regard is had to profit; and this is estimated, not by the net return, but by the expenditure, little or no regard being had to the methods or motives that regulate the same. On examination of their charitable schemes, it will be found that a large part of the accumulated charity is consumed by the distributing agents. This is especially remarkable with the imperial bounties. We have known, instances

where individuals entitled to such, have relinquished their claims, because the cost of obtaining them would exceed their intrinsic value. From all we know of the Hall of United Benevolence, it is, for a Chinese charitable institution, admirably well managed, great regard being had to economy. And yet, considering the amount of means, the sum total of good accomplished, estimating it according to most manifest results, is not one tenth so much as we see in a neighbouring institution, directed by Christian principles, Christian feeling, and Christian hands. This disparity in results is easily accounted for, when all the facts of the case are brought into account, and we see how much in the one instance is consumed for naught, on idols, offerings, processions, etc. In many of these charitable institutions, there is a specific fund for gathering paper, having on it written and printed characters, and committing it to the flames. This is a very popular method of investing charitable funds, for it is supposed that such investments will yield great profits, by securing that favor and interposition from the gods which are necessary in order to obtain literary rank, and to open the high way to the honours and emoluments of office.

A Foundling Hospital exists in this city, as in most other large cities in the empire. It is situated on the east side of the main street that leads from the great southern gate. Its resources are said to be small, and most of the infants supported by its funds are placed out under the care of wet nurses in the country.

History gives us the names of other charitable institutions; and among them one, *the Hall of United Goodness*, which once had large funds and spacious buildings; but the former have been all exhausted, and the latter are quite dilapidated. The site where they once stood is pointed out on the map, situated eastward from the Foundling Hospital.

Charitable Burying Grounds, besides those connected with the Hall of United Benevolence, exist in and about the city, not to such an extent, however, as to prevent the frequent and unseemly exhibition of tenanted coffins. Both within and without the walls, far and near, receptacles of the dead are very numerous; they are seen in almost every garden and field, and in a great variety of forms. But over and above all these, thousands of tenanted coffins meet the eye, sometimes wrapped about with straw and mats, and sometimes without a shred of covering. They form, in the landscape of Shánghái a remarkable feature, throwing a pensive sombre air around many a scene, which otherwise would be most charming and bright. In the

neighborhood of the city; clusters of the pine or the cypress will often point you to hallowed retreats, where rest the remains of multitudes, once so busy here, now gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns."

The *trades* and *handicrafts* of the city are numerous and thrifty, and sometimes extensive. Our means of obtaining accurate information concerning all these are, however, exceedingly few and limited. Of general statistics the Chinese know very little; especially are they ignorant of the modern systems of collecting and publishing such facts as are now to be found in the commercial dictionaries of the West regarding its cities, trades, &c. They know that their fathers and the fathers of their fathers, from time immemorial, produced, manufactured, bought or bartered, such and such articles at such and such times, and after a certain fashion; and they do, or endeavor to do, the same. Judging from such data as a short residence has brought within our reach, we infer that for sometime previously to the termination of the late war, the general commerce of Shānghái had been at a stand, or on the decline. Dilapidated dwellings and warehouses, and a mass of unserviceable shipping lead to this conclusion. The restoration of peace, and the extension of intercourse however, have changed the course of events, and the flood-tide of prosperity is now strongly set in, and it must be a very powerful disturbing influence that can prevent the gradual increase and extension of commerce.

If the inhabitants of Christendom do their duty, and spread abroad in the land, among all its inhabitants, the gospel of peace, so that the empire may be preserved from war, both foreign and domestic, and speedily rescued from the degrading yoke of idolatry and its evil accompaniments, commerce cannot but go on here increasing. China is not, as some would have us believe, overstocked with human kind. With proper culture, the soil is capable of supporting a much greater population than at present, which, when influenced by the principles of pure religion, will become much more industrious, and their labors much more productive.

Without dwelling on the future, we will glance at some of the principal scenes of activity, as they present themselves to the thousand eager spectators, who, with intense interest, from every high place in Christendom, are looking to see what is to be found in this long secluded empire,—just waking up from the dream of ages, opening a new world for their enterprise.

The most important article in the domestic if not in the foreign commerce of Shānghái, is *cotton*. The cultivation and manufac-

ture of this, was introduced into these regions in the Yuen dynasty, by a lady, so historians say, whose name was *Huáng*. On her return from the south, from the provinces of Fuhkien and Canton by sea, she brought the seeds of the cotton with her. These being planted, grew thriftily; and the cultivation and manufacture of cotton spread so rapidly, and became such an important article, that at her death thousands and tens of thousands, benefited by her enterprise; mourned with deep lamentation, followed her to the grave, erected monuments to her memory, and now pay her divine honors. At this moment, while we write, the streets and suburbs of Shíng-hái are whitened with the products of the plentiful harvest, pouring in from every quarter of the surrounding plains. Warehouses are filling up, and ships are loading. Multitudes of the poor cottagers are busily employed in separating the cotton from the seed, or in other manipulations preparatory for the market. What may be the total amount that is brought into or carried out of this city, or consumed here, we can no more conjecture than we could the quantity of waters that roll down the Child of the Ocean, in its way to the yellow sea. Regarding the cultivation of cotton, the reader will find much valuable information in the "Wanderings" of Mr. Fortune. All the branches of this great business—cultivating, spinning, weaving, &c., are conducted in the simplest manner. There are no immense farms, nor any great manufacturing establishments. The work is all done single-handed; a few plants here, and a few threads there are seen; and from these dribblets, comes the grand total of this valuable product.

Tea, as an article of export from this market, is already an important item; and considering the proximity of Shánghái to the most fertile districts of Ngánhwú and Chehkiáng, where any quantities of the best qualities can be produced, the merchant here may very naturally anticipate a large increase in this branch of his business.

Silks, in like manner, can be thrown into this market, quickly at a very cheap rate, by those who gain a livelihood by their home trade—purchasing of the grower and selling to the foreign exporter.

Woollen stuffs, brought from beyond sea, and the products of the combined workings of modern machinery and steam-power, will no doubt be furnished here at such moderate prices, wholesale and retail, as to secure a steadily increasing demand for them, both among the inhabitants on the plains of Kiángnán and among those in the

colder provinces of Shántung Chihlí, Honán, Shánsi, Shensi, and regions beyond them in Mánchú and Mongolia.

The product of furs, we suppose, will decrease; but the demand for warm clothing, in these northern latitudes, will not soon cease; and it is natural to suppose that the demand for woollens will, in due time, be greatly augmented, to the mutual advantage of both the consumer in this hemisphere and the manufacturer at our antipodes. The power of steam has not yet accomplished the half it is evidently designed to effect, in bringing into closer proximity the whole family of man, by facilitating inter-communication among nations now remote from each other. Besides, as China and central Asia are opened, a thousand new productions will be discovered, and new demands not a few will be created, all tending to swell the tide of eastern commerce, especially at this point, where the great rivers from the west and north-west converge, and bring together the various products of immense and densely populated regions.

The *domestic commerce*—the retail business of Shánghái—will be best understood by a stroll through some of the principal streets. Pass then, if you please, from the foreign factories, over the Yang-king páng, and keep on southward between the rivers and wall, through the most busy parts of the eastern suburbs, surveying on the left as you go, all the shipping, first the foreign, then the native; having reached the extreme southern point, turn about, come half way back, enter the great eastern gate, and proceed right on westward to the center of the city; there turn northward; make your way through two or three streets, enter and survey the great temple the Chinghwáng miáu and its gardens and shops, and from thence, by the north gate, return to the place of your departure; and you will have had under your eye the best specimens of all there is to be seen of the home trade of Shánghái.

Off the foreign factories, and contiguous to each other, are now at anchor fourteen foreign *merchantmen* and one small ship of war. From this anchorage, for the distance of more than a mile up the river, rows of junks are moored, more than you would undertake to count. To and from these and the warehouses close along upon the river's bank, goods are easily transferred; and in your stroll you will have seen the manner in which these are stored, bought and sold. A few large *warehouses* are to be seen; but most of these establishments, and nearly all the *shops*, are small and the competition is evidently very sharp. A catalogue of the *articles on sale* would include almost every product of China and of Chinese consump-

tion—a description or even an enumeration of which we cannot undertake to give.

The *manufactures* of Shánghái are few in number, very limited in quantity, and of no superior quality—if perhaps we except the products of the bamboo. Household furniture, clothing, ect., are manufactured, but not to any great extent.

Ship-building, and smiths and the rope manufactures connected therewith, are conspicuous, and at present driven with more spirit and enterprise than any other work we have seen in Shánghái. The junks are all small flat-bottomed vessels, built chiefly of pine timber, of very light construction and designed for inland navigation.

The *hwui kwán*, 會館, or “Houses of assembly,” are numerous. But neither the hwui-kwán, nor the kung-so, is properly an “exchange,” as they have sometimes been called. They are indeed places of meeting for the transaction of business; but so far as we know, they are always, as houses of assembly, or places of meeting, open *only* to particular companies or bodies of men, each trade, and each commercial company, having its own place of meeting, into which the public and the stranger have no right to intrude.

The *suburbs* of Shánghái are built principally between the river and the walls, extending some distance beyond them, however, both to the north and to the south.

The Foreign Factories and residents. Not far from the north-east corner of the city, the Hwángpú makes a short bend: flowing down from the south and east to this point, it here turns and runs nearly due east. At the southern point of this bend, a small creek branches off to the westward: this is the *Yáng-king-páng*, 洋涇浜: near the other extreme of the bend, the *Wúsung kiáng* comes in from the north or north-west, and is here called by foreigners the “*Súchau creek*.” On this bend, bounded by the *Yáng-king páng* on the south, and by the *Wúsung kiáng* on the north, and extending back from the river as far as may be required, are the consular grounds—the centre of a new world of influence, where, as if by magic, European houses, streets &c., have come into existence. Some thirty of these houses are already completed, and as many more, and among them a *church*, are in course of erection. The whole number of foreign residents is now more than one hundred; and every month adds to their number.

The *value of real estate*, in this neighborhood, in the eastern suburbs, and indeed in the whole city, has been greatly enhanced by the opening of this port, and the establishment of a European

town : and it has not yet perhaps reached its maximum value, though it has more than doubled, and trebled, in some instances.

The *climate*, contrary to what was predicted by many, is found to be healthy, the extremes of heat and cold varying from 120° in summer to 12° in winter. Among the foreigners there has been very little sickness. Up to the present time, there is in the cemetery only one grave covering the remains of a foreign resident.

The *population* of Shánghái has been supposed to range between three and four hundred thousand. This is doubtless as near the truth as it is possible for the foreigner at present to arrive. The character of these people has been variously described, extolled by some, depreciated by others. That they are true Chinese, in all the leading features of character—physical, intellectual, moral, &c. is plain enough. But whether, taking them all in all, they are superior or inferior to their countrymen in other parts of the empire, we are not prepared to say. The population here is a mixed, migratory one, perhaps not one half of those now resident having been born and bred in this city. The indigenous part of the community seem gentle, industrious, and, some would add, stupid. "When a foreigner at any of the northern ports goes into a shop," says Mr. Fortune, "the whole place inside and outside is immediately crowded with Chinese, who gaze at him with a sort of stupid dreaming eye; and it is difficult to say whether they really see him or not, or whether they have been drawn there by some strange mesmeric influence, over which they have no control: and I am quite sure that, were it possible for the stranger to slip out of his clothes and leave a block standing in his place, the Chinese would still continue to gaze on and never know the difference." He adds however that there are some very different from those here described, some that are active and energetic. They are indeed so; and yet the picture he has given answers perfectly to what we have often witnessed. Nor is it strange they do appear thus dull and dreamy, shut up and shut out as they have been, bound down to things sensual and devilish by all the thousand deadly influences of paganism immemorial. His picture is not over-drawn; nor in fact does it give us the whole truth, or shades so dark as the reality. The truth is, the whole nation is asleep; morally dead; the emperor, ministers, the governors, the magistrates, and the people are all spell-bound by the deadening and soul-destroying reign of Paganism.

As a *missionary field* Shánghái has very strong claims on the inhabitants of Christendom: a *field* that will give unbounded scope

for the exercise of their strongest faith and their best action ; *claims* which will not soon be cancelled, and which, we fear, will not be soon acknowledged. Unheeded now, they certainly are in a great degree by all, wholly by not a few. But the dawn of better days has appeared. Since the opening of the port in 1842, Christian missions have been established here, by missionaries from the London and Church missionary Societies—from the Episcopal Church in the United States— and also from two of the Baptist Boards in the same country. A large mission likewise from the Romish Church has its head quarters in Shánghái.

CANTON LINGUISTS' FEES.

The following SCALE OF LINGUISTS' FEES, adopted at a GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, held on 16th September, 1847, and agreed to by the Linguists' Establishments, CHING-HO, KWAN-HO, TAE-HO, HO-SANG, and SHUN-WO, came into operation at Canton on 17th September, 1847.

The FEES on IMPORTS to be paid by CONSIGNEES; on EXPORTS, by the ACTUAL SHIPPERS, whether Foreigners or Chinese, and on SHIPS by the AGENT for the VESSEL.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of
Raw-Cotton, Bombay.....	\$6	100 Bales
" Bengal.....	\$6	110 "
" Madras.....	\$6	110 "
Cotton Yarn	\$6	80 bls. of 400 lbs
Shirtings and other Cotton Goods.	\$6	4,000 pcs. 40 yds
Bombazetts, Camlets, Lastings, and		

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of
Tea.....	\$6	300 chests
Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods.....	\$6	100 piculs
Nankeens, Brown and Blue.....	\$6	20,000 pieces
Alum, Cassia Lignea, Buds and Oil, }		
China and Galangal Root, Bam- }		
boo and Rattan ware, Camphor, }		

Long Ells	\$6	1,400 pieces	China ware, Copper ware, Fire	\$6	300 piculs
Spanish Stripes & other Broad Cloths	\$6	840 "	works, Hartall, Lacquered ware,		
Metals, Iron, Lead, Spelter, Steel,			Paper, Rhubarb, Star Aniseed &		
Copper, Tin Plates, and all	\$6	300 piculs	Aniseed Oil, Tobacco, Vermillion		
other Metals			Other Articles in proportion.....		
Agar-Agar, Betel-nut, Bicho de					
MarCloves, Cutch, Cochineal,					
Ebony, Flints, Fishmaws, Gam-					
bier, Gums, Hides, Pepper,	\$6	300 "	SHIPS.		
Putchuck, Rattans, Saltpetre,					
Sandalwood, Sapan and Red-			On each Ship reporting Inwards,	\$10	
wood, Smalts, Window and			exceeding 150 tons Register		
Broken Glass.					
Rice.....	\$6	600 "			
Other Articles in proportion.....					

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Canton, 17th September, 1847.

W. H. WARDLEY, Acting Secretary.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING DOLLARS INTO TAEI, AND VICE VERSA.

DOLLARS TURNED INTO TAEI.				TAEI TURNED INTO DOLLARS.			
Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.	Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.
Dollars.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m.	D. c.	D. c.	D. c.
25	0.178	0.179	0.18	0.10	0.139	0.139	0.138
50	0.357	0.358	0.36	0.20	0.279	0.278	0.277
75	0.537	0.536	0.54	0.30	0.419	0.418	0.416
1	0.715	0.717	0.72	0.40	0.559	0.557	0.555
2	1.340	1.434	1.44	0.50	0.699	0.697	0.694
3	2.145	2.151	2.16	0.72	1.006	1.004	1.000
4	2.869	2.868	2.88	1	1.398	1.394	1.588
5	3.575	3.585	3.60	2	2.797	2.789	2.777
6	4.290	4.302	4.32	3	4.195	4.184	4.166
7	5.005	5.019	5.04	4	5.594	5.578	5.555
8	5.720	5.736	5.76	5	6.993	6.973	6.944
9	6.435	6.453	6.48	6	8.391	8.368	8.333
10	7.150	7.170	7.20	7	9.790	9.762	9.722
11	7.865	7.887	7.92	8	11.188	11.157	11.111
12	8.580	8.604	8.64	9	12.587	12.552	12.500
13	9.295	9.321	9.36	10	13.986	13.947	13.888
14	10.010	10.038	10.08	11	15.384	15.341	15.277
15	10.725	10.755	10.80	12	16.783	16.736	16.666
16	11.440	11.472	11.52	13	18.181	18.131	18.055
17	12.155	12.189	12.24	14	19.580	19.525	19.443
18	12.870	12.906	12.96	15	20.979	20.920	20.833
19	13.585	13.623	13.68	16	22.377	22.315	22.222
20	14.300	14.340	14.40	17	23.776	23.709	23.611
21	15.015	15.057	15.12	18	25.174	25.104	25.000
22	15.730	15.774	15.84	19	26.573	26.499	26.388
23	16.445	16.491	16.56	20	27.972	27.894	27.777
24	17.160	17.208	17.27	21	29.370	29.288	29.166
25	17.875	17.925	18.00	22	30.769	30.683	30.555
30	21.450	21.510	21.60	23	32.167	32.078	31.944
40	28.600	28.680	28.80	24	33.566	33.472	33.333
50	35.750	35.850	36.00	25	34.965	34.867	34.722
60	42.900	43.020	43.20	30	41.958	41.840	41.666
75	53.625	53.775	54.00	40	55.944	55.788	55.555
80	57.20	57.36	57.60	50	69.930	69.735	69.444
90	64.35	64.53	64.80	75	104.895	104.602	104.166
100	71.500	71.70	72	90	125.874	125.520	125.000
150	107.250	107.55	108	100	139.860	139.470	138.888
200	143.000	143.40	144	200	279.720	278.940	277.777
300	214.500	215.10	216	300	419.580	418.410	416.666
400	286.000	286.80	288	400	559.440	557.880	555.555
500	357.500	358.50	360	500	699.300	697.350	694.444
600	429.000	430.20	432	600	838.16	836.820	833.333
700	500.500	501.90	504	700	979.020	976.290	972.222
800	572.000	573.60	576	800	1118.880	1115.760	1111.111
900	643.500	645.30	648	900	1258.741	1255.320	1250.000
1000	715.000	717.00	720	1000	1398.601	1394.700	1388.888

The table on the opposite page and the following notices of Chinese weights and measures are from the Commercial Guide.

In China most unmanufactured articles are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, wood, silk, cloth, grain, and live stock. Grain is however retailed by measure. The minor decimal weights are used in weighing bullion, pearls, precious stones, valuable drugs, &c. There are three instruments for weighing, viz., the balances, steel-yards, and money scales. Balances are used for weighing large sums of money; standard weights are furnished by the Board of Revenue at Peking, from 100 taels down to one cash, made of brass. The steelyard is made of wood, marked off into catties, mace, &c.; the largest of them will weight two or three peculs; it is called *dotchin* by foreigners, a word corrupted from *tok-ching*, to weigh. The counterpoise is usually a piece of stone, and so common is its use, that no one goes to market without carrying a *dotchin*. The money scales are merely a small ivory yard like the *dotchin*, used to weigh money, pearls, and small things. p. 208.

The *chih* (cubit, coid, or Chinese foot) fixed by the Mathematical Board at Peking is 13-125 English inches; that used by tradesmen at Canton varies from 14-625 to 14-81 inches; that employed by the engineers of public works is 12-7 inches, and that by which distance is usually measured is 12-1 nearly. At Canton, an English yard or *má* is reckoned at 2 *chih* 4 *tsun*, which makes the English foot equal to 8 *tsun*. The *chih* is reckoned in the new tariff at 14-1 English inches, which is about the average length of this measure in Canton: this rate makes the *cháng* to be 141 inches, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; the usual length of a *cháng* in Canton, is a very little over 4 yds, though some of them are but a little over 11 feet. The foot-rule of tailors is called *pai tsien chih*, and the shorter one of masons *chau tung chih*. The *cháng* varies according to the *chih*. p. 210.

N. B. 16 taels = 1 catty.

100 catties = 1 pecul.

The pecul is usually reckoned equal to 133½ *lbs.* avoirdupois.

STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA TO CHINA.

DECEMBER 26th, 1844, an agreement, was formed between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company and the British Lords of the Admiralty, respecting the conveyance of mails between Suez and Calcutta, and between Point de Galle (Ceylon) and China.

The mails are to come on from Suez to Aden in 144 hours, and to remain there 48 hours; thence to Galle in 247 hours, or (if they do not touch at Galle) to Trincomalee in 282 hours, and to remain 48 hours and thence in 35 to Madras,—or to remain at Galle 48 hours, and in 60 reach Madras; or, if they touch at both places, they are to reach Trincomalee in 34 hours from Galle, remain 12, and be at Madras in 35 hours. To reach Penang, 140 hours from Galle, or 137 from Trincomalee; in 45 to go on to Singapore; stop there 48, and reach Hongkong in 170 hours.

Thus if by de. Galle, from Suez to Hongkong, running $144 + 247 + 140 + 45 + 170 = 746$ hours; stopping $48 + 48 + 48 = 144$ hours, or in all 37 days and 2 hours.

The contract is to be in force for seven years from the 1st January 1845, and then twelve months' notice of discontinuance to be given before the contract shall cease. Between Ceylon and China the communication commenced on the 1st of August, 1845, with vessels of 250 horse power. The steamers are to be of 250 horse power till June 1846, and then 400 horse power, and are to leave Hongkong on the 1st of every month, except in May, June and July, then 5 days earlier.

**LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN HONGKONG
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, &c. VIA "SOUTHAMPTON."**

<i>Countries to which prepayment in Hongkong is compulsory.</i>	<i>On a letter.</i>	<i>A news paper.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	
Spain,.....	3 2	letter rate
Portugal, Madeira, The Azores,.....	2 7	do.
The Canary Islands,.....	2 8	do.
Brazil,.....	3 7	do.
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video,.....	3 5	do.
United States of America,.....	2 0	do.
Panama, Chili, Peru and Honduras,.....	2 0	do.
Foreign West Indies, Viz., Guadaloupe, Martinique, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin and St. Thomas	2 3	do.
Mexico, New Granada, Cuba,.....	3 1	do.
Venezuela,.....	2 0	free
Austria and the Austrian dominions,.....	1 5	do.
Sardinia and Southern Italy,..... { British* 1s. 5d. } Total	1 10	
	{ Foreign 5d. }	
<i>Countries to which the prepayment is optional.</i>		
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards I., and Nova Scotia, (Port and town of Halifax excepted).....	2 2	free
Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the port and town of Halifax in Nova Scotia,.....	2 0	do.
British West Indies, Viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, and the port and town of Kingston in Jamaica,.....	2 0	do.
Jamaica, (Port and town of Kingston excepted,) and Berbice,.....	2 2	do.
Heligoland,.....	2 0	do.
Hamburg, Lubec, and the Duchy of Oldenburg,.....	1 6	letter rate
Bremen,.....	1 8	do.
Holland,.....	2 0	free
Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria,.....	2 8	letter rate
Belgium,†.....	2 0	free
France,..... { British* 1s. 5d. } Total	1 10	
	{ Foreign 5d. }	
Hanover and the Duchy of Brunswick,.....	1 9	1d.
<i>The United Kingdom via. Southampton, prepayment optional.</i>		
Charges upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce,.....	1 0	free
do. do. one ounce,.....	2 0	do.
(And so on in proportion according to weight.)		

* The British rate of 1s. 5d. is chargeable on a letter not exceeding a half ounce in weight, and so on according to the scale for charging British rates of postage, but the foreign rate of 5d. is chargeable on a letter under one quarter ounce in weight, and an additional rate of five must be charged for each one quarter oz.

† This rate comprises the British postage of 1s. 8d., and the Belgium postage of 4d. The latter increases by the one quarter oz. as in the case of French Letters.

Letters and newspapers via Marseilles, cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

The intercolonial correspondence, by the steamers, for the present, conveyed free.

GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE.

General rates of passage. Steam communication for passengers, goods, and parcels between Hongkong and Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, also *via* Egypt, Malta, and England, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

	From Hongkong to								
Description or class of accommodation.	Singapore.	Penang.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Malta.	England:
<i>For ladies and gentlemen traveling singly,</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A berth in the general cabins throughout,	173	222	322	370	400	643	716	765	898
<i>For a gentleman and his wife traveling together,</i>									
Occupying one of the general cabins to or from Suez, & a berth each separately, in the general cabins between Alexan. and Eng., or Ceylon and Calcutta.	346	444	644	740	800	1286	1432	1536	1796
<i>Children with their parents,</i>									
Not exceeding, two years.									
Free (except expense of transit through Egypt and Stewards' Fees)	—	—	—	10	12	15	53	55	62
Above 2 and not exceeding 6 years	60	77	112	130	142	224	267	285	334
Above 6 and not exceeding 10 years	88	113	165	190	306	329	375	401	466
<i>Servants of passengers,</i>									
European Male	56	72	105	120	130	210	253	270	310
Do. Female	56	72	105	120	130	210	263	280	320
Native Male	42	55	79	90	97	157	199	211	243
Do. Female	42	55	79	90	97	157	209	221	253
<i>Second class & deck passengers,</i>									
Second class passengers. . .	117	150	217	250	272	434	482	519	606
First Deck Victualled by ship.	84	110	158	180	194	314	—	—	—
Second Do. Victualling themselves.	56	72	105	120	130	210	—	—	—

Payment to be made in Spanish dollars. For extra accommodation an additional sum will be charged. Passengers to England desirous of remaining a month in Egypt, or at any of the ports *en route*, at which the Company's Steamers touch, will be allowed to proceed in the following steamers without additional payment, provided they give notice of their intention at the time of engaging their passage.

The above rates include stewards' fees, and table, wines, &c., &c., for cabin passengers, with $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of personal baggage. For servants, and 2d class passengers, provisions without wines, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of baggage. Bedding, linen and all requisite furniture are provided at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants. The expense of transit through Egypt is also included in the passage money, with the exception of wines, spirits, beer, soda water, hotel expenses, and extra baggage, all of which will be charged for separately by the Egyptian Transit Company.

Passengers will have to pay to the Egyptian Transit Company 16s. per cwt. for the conveyance through Egypt (for first class passengers) of all baggage exceeding 2 cwt., and (for children, servants and 2d class passengers) of all exceeding 1 cwt. No package of baggage should exceed 80lb. in weight. The dimensions most convenient for transporting across the desert on the camels and therefore strongly recommended, are, length 2 feet 3 in., breadth 1 foot 2 in., depth 1 foot 2 in.

All heavy or bulky baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing. Passengers taking articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of seizure by the customs authorities in Egypt; and as the allowance of baggage is on a liberal scale, and the freight on parcels moderate, it is hoped that none will convey parcels or packages belonging to other persons, to the prejudice of the Company's interests.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for damage or loss of baggage nor for delays arising from accident, from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from the employment of the vessels in H. M. Mail Service.

N.B. *Passengers not proceeding after securing berths, to forfeit half passage money.*

Hongkong, October 20th, 1846.

HENRY GRIBBLE, H. C. S.

Superintendent, Bombay and China department.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Rates of freight for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, from Hongkong, including half per cent Egyptian transit duty on cargo shipped to Malta or England.

<i>Description of goods.</i>	<i>How charged. Rate to</i>	England.	Malta.	Suez.	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay.	Ceylon.	Strait.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Measurement goods, per ton 40 } cubic feet }		120	105	85.00	40.00	30.00	20.00*
Measuring 1 foot & under pr. parcel		5	5	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
Do. above 1 ft. not exce'g, 2, do.		8	7	5.50	4.00	3.25	2.75
Do. " 2 " " 3, do. }	At the rate specified per ton.				4.75	4.00	3.00
Do. " 3 " " 4, do. }					5.00	4.50	4.00
Jewellery, Musk, and valuable articles of a similar description }	Ad valorem per cent. }	3	3	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.00
Treasure, do. do.		—	—	—	1.50	1.25	75†
Silk Piece Goods, . . do. do.		per Measurement as above. . . . }			3.00	2.50	1.50
Quicksilver, . . . do. do.					3.00	2.50	1.50
Gold Leaf, . . . do. do.		—	—	—	1.00	.75	.50
China Cash, . . . do. do.		—	—	—	—	—	.90

Payment to be made in Spanish Dollars.

* Goods shipped to England or Malta must be packed in non-susceptible covering as wood, tarpaulin, &c., and the value and contents declared at time of shipment.

† A reduction of half per cent allowed on Gold. The within mentioned rates to the Straits, Ceylon, and India, apply only to the period from November 1st to March 31st.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1846.

HENRY GRIBBLE, H. C. S.

Superintendent, Bombay and China department.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS

From the

大清 繙 紳

Tà Tsing Tsín Shin, or

Governmental Red Book. We select only the names of the principal persons and of those who are likely to come to the notice of foreigners.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

道光

TAU-KWANG,

the present emperor of China, was born the 10th of the 8th moon A. D. 1781, and succeeded his father Kiáking 24th of August 1821.

The leading members of the Cabinet,

OR NUI KOH, 內閣, are

1. 穆 彰 阿 Muhchángáh, a Manchu ;
2. 潘 世 恩 Pwán Shíngan, a Chinese ;
3. 寶 興 Páuhing a Manchu ;
4. 卓 秉 恬 Choh Pingtien, a Chinese ;
5. 耆 英 Kíying, a Manchu ;
6. 陳 官 俊 Chin Kwántsün, a Chinese.

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

*in the eighteen Provinces of China Proper.*

總 督

*Tsung tuh, or*

Governors-general. These are eight in number, and below we give

their names and the names of the provinces over which their jurisdiction extends. Some have rule over two, and one over three provinces.

- |         |               |    |              |
|---------|---------------|----|--------------|
| 1. 訥爾經額 | Nárlkingáh,   | 直隸 | Chihli;      |
| 2. 李星沅  | Lí Singyuen,  | 兩江 | Liáng-Kiáng; |
| 3. 劉韻珂  | Líu Yunko,    | 閩浙 | Mín-Cheh;    |
| 4. 裕泰   | Yü-tái,       | 兩湖 | Liáng-hú;    |
| 5. 布彥泰  | Pú Yentái,    | 陝甘 | Shen-kán;    |
| 6. 琦善   | Kíshen,       | 四川 | Sz'chuen;    |
| 7. 耆英   | Kíying,       | 兩廣 | Liáng-kwáng; |
| 8. 賀長齡  | Ho Chángling, | 雲貴 | Yun-Kwei;    |

巡撫  
*Siun fú, or*

Governors of provinces. These are fifteen in number. We give the names of the incumbents, with the names of the provinces over which they exercise their "patrolling and soothing functions," as his majesty's ministers, and shepherds, or fathers and mothers of the people.

- |         |                 |    |            |
|---------|-----------------|----|------------|
| 1. 陸建瀛  | Luh kienying,   | 江蘇 | Kiángsú;   |
| 2. 王植   | Wáng Chih,      | 安徽 | Ngánhwui;  |
| 3. 吳文鎔  | Wú Wanyung,     | 江西 | Kiángsí;   |
| 4. 梁寶常  | Liáng Páucháng, | 浙江 | Chehkiáng; |
| 5. 徐繼畬  | Sü Kíyü,        | 福建 | Fuhkien;   |
| 6. 趙炳言  | Chau Pingyen,   | 湖北 | Húpeh;     |
| 7. 陸費瑯  | Luh Fítsinen,   | 湖南 | Húnán;     |
| 8. 鄂順安  | Ngoh Shunngán,  | 河南 | Honán;     |
| 9. 崇恩   | Tsungngan,      | 山東 | Shántung;  |
| 10. 王兆琛 | Wáng Chauchin,  | 山西 | Shánsí;    |
| 11. 楊以增 | Yáng Ytsang,    | 陝西 | Shensí;    |
| 12. 徐廣進 | Sü Kwángtsin,   | 廣東 | Kwángtung; |
| 13. 鄭祖琛 | Ching Tsúchin,  | 廣西 | Kwángsí;   |
| 14. 程裔采 | Ching Yuh-tsái, | 雲南 | Yunnán;    |
| 15. 喬用遷 | Kíu Yungtsien,  | 貴州 | Kweichau.  |

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT CANTON.

1. 耆英, *Kiying*,

Governor-general of the two provinces of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, and imperial commissioner charged with the management of foreign affairs at the five ports, Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Sháng-hái. Salary, as governor, 15,000 taels per annum.

2. 徐廣進, *Sü K'wángtsin*.

Governor of the province of Kwángtung.

3. 張青雲, *Cháng Tsingyun*.

Commander-in-chief of the military forces, and is called in Chinese *luh lú tí-tuh*.

4. 賴恩爵, *Lái Ngantsioh*,

Admiral Commander-in-chief of the naval forces, and is called in Chinese *shui sz' tí-tuh*.

5. 穆持恩, *Muh Tehngan*.

General of the Manchu garrison, and commander of the troops of the eight standards; he is called in Chinese *tsiáng kiun*.

6. 葉名琛, *Yeh Mingchin*.

Commissioner of finance, and superintendent of the territorial department, or *púching sz'*.

7. 李璋煜, *Lí Chángyuh*.

Commissioner of justice, or *ngánch'áh sz'*.

8. 楊霽, *Yáng P'ei*.

Commissary general, or *liángtáu*.

9. 趙長齡, *Chau Chángling*.

Commissioner for salt, or *yenyunsz'*.

10. 全慶, *Ts'uen K'ing*.

Literary chancellor, superintendent of education, called the *hioh tái*.

11. 基保, *Ki Pan*.

Commissioner of customs, or the "Grand hoppo."

12. 易棠, *Yih Táng*.

Prefect of Canton, or chífú of Kwángchau fú. This officer has sometimes been called the mayor of Canton, and his functions correspond very nearly to those of that officer in European cities.

13. 慶寅, *K'ing Yin*.

Commander of the troops and armed police of Canton city. He is called the kwángchieh.

14. 張繼鄒, *Cháng Kitsau*.

Magistrate of the district of Nánhái. In the local dialect he is called the *námhoi*. He is the chief magistrate of the district of Nánhái (or Námhoi) which comprises the western division of the city of Canton and the surrounding country westward including the "Fáti," or Flower Gardens, and the town of Fuhshán, or Hills of Budha.

15. 李延福, *Lí Yenfu*.

Magistrate of the district of Pwányü, which comprises the eastern part of Canton city, and the adjacent country as far as Whampoa.

16. 陳宜之, *Chin F'chi*.

Sub-magistrate under the Nánhái, and the first or lowest magistrate accessible to foreigners residing at the provincial city.

17. 陸孫鼎, *Luh Sunting*.

Magistrate of the district of Hiángshán: his residence is a few miles north from Macao, which is under his jurisdiction.

18. 吉泰, *Kih T'ai*.

Assistant magistrate, or sub-prefect, to the prefect of Canton. He resides at Caza Branca, near Macao, and acts there as the deputy for his superior the prefect of Canton.

19. 張裕, *Cháng Yü*.

Sub-magistrate of Hiángshán. He resides in Macao, and acts as an assistant for his superior at Hiángshán.

# GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

|                                                          |                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Governor, Commander in Chief<br/>and Vice-Admiral</i> | <i>Audit and Council Office.</i>                       |
| His Excellency Sir John Francis<br>Davis, Baronet.       | W. Morgan, Clerk.                                      |
| <i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>                              | <i>Land Office.</i>                                    |
| The Hon. Major General, George<br>D'Aguilar, C. B.       | Charles St. George Cleverly, Esq.<br>Surveyor General. |
| <i>(Acting) Chief Justice.</i>                           | John Pope, Clerk of Works, &c.                         |
| The Hon. C. M. Campbell, Esq.                            | J. C. Power, Book-keeper.                              |
| <i>Attorney General. absent</i>                          | G. E. Harrison, Clerk.                                 |
| The Hon. Paul Ivy Sterling Esq.                          | Keoketch, Chinese do                                   |
| <i>Colonial Secretary and Auditor<br/>General.</i>       | William Bowden Insp. of Roads                          |
| The Hon. Major William Caine.                            | Antonio Mattheus, Overseer of<br>Convicts.             |
| <i>Colonial Chaplain.</i>                                | W. Pincan, Sexton.                                     |
| The Rev. Vincent John Stanton.                           | <i>Supreme Court.</i>                                  |
| <i>Aid-de-camp to H. E. the<br/>Governor</i>             | N. J. E. Parker Esq.                                   |
| Captain Sargent, H. M. 18th R. I.                        | (acting) Criminal Crown Pro-<br>secutor.               |
| <i>Executive Council.</i>                                | R. D. Cay, Registrar.                                  |
| H. E. the Governor.                                      | F. Smith, Deputy Registrar.                            |
| The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.                            | W. Alexander, Clerk of Court.                          |
| The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.                         | G. A. Trotter, Clerk of C. J.                          |
| The Hon. the Secretary to H. M.                          | John Brooksbank, Usher.                                |
| Plenipotentiary.                                         | <i>Police Magistrate's Office.</i>                     |
| <i>Legislative Council.</i>                              | C. B. Hillier, Chief Magistrate.                       |
| H. E. the Governor.                                      | C. G. Holdforth, Asst. Magistrate.                     |
| The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.                            | James Collins 1st Clerk.                               |
| The Hon. the Chief Justice.                              | James Collins, Gaoler.                                 |
| <i>Colonial Office.</i>                                  | <i>Marine Magistrate's Office.</i>                     |
| L. d'Almada e Castro, Chief Clerk.                       | Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N.                                |
| Joze d'Almada e Castro 2nd do.                           | W. H. Fittock, Clerk.                                  |
| H. J. Hance, 3rd do.                                     | <i>Harbor Master's Office.</i>                         |
| A. Granpré, 4th do.                                      | Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N., Harbor<br>Master.             |
| <i>Treasury Office.</i>                                  | E. R. Michell, Clerk.                                  |
| W. T. Mercer Esq. Colonial Treas-<br>urer.               | Ibrahim, Interpreter.                                  |
| J. G. Comelate, Chief Clerk.                             | <i>Sheriff's Office.</i>                               |
| Robert Reinacher, 2nd do.                                | C. G. Holdforth,                                       |
| W. H. Miles, 3rd do.                                     | <i>Registrar General's Office.</i>                     |
|                                                          | A. L. Inglis, Registrar general.                       |
|                                                          | J. M. Marques, Interpreter.                            |

James Stevenson, Clerk.

*Police Rate Assessment Offices.*

Charles May, } Joint Asses-  
G. E. Harrison, } sors and  
Collectors.

*Colonial Surgeon.*

J. G. Morrison, Esq.

*Post Office.*

R. H. Crakanthorp, (Acting) Post  
Master. *Coroner.*

N. D' E. Parker, Esq

W. H. Marsh, Chief Clerk.

J. B. dos Remedios, 2d do.

*Police Office.*

Charles May, Superintendent.

T. Smithers, Inspector.

*Justices of the Peace.*

The Hon. A. R. Johnston, Esq.

J. F. Edger, Esq.

A. Fletcher, Esq. (absent)

Donald Matheson, Esq.

W. T. Mercer, Esq.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENCY AND CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHINA.

### *At Hongkong.*

|                                                    |   |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| His Excellency Sir John Francis<br>Davis, Baronet. | { | <i>Her Britannic Majesty's Pleni-<br/>potentiary and Chief Super-<br/>intendent of Trade.</i> |
| The Hon. A. R. Johnston,                           |   | <i>Secretary and Registrar.</i>                                                               |
| The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,                         |   | <i>Chinese Secretary.</i>                                                                     |
| T. Wade Esq.                                       |   | <i>Assistant Chinese Secretary.</i>                                                           |
| Mr. William Connor,                                |   | <i>Second Assistant.</i>                                                                      |
| Mr. C. T. Watkins.                                 |   | <i>Third ditto.</i>                                                                           |

### *At Canton*

|                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| F. C. Macgregor, Esq. | <i>Consul.</i>                  |
| Adam W. Elmslie, Esq. | <i>Vice-Consul.</i>             |
| T. T. Meadows, Esq.   | <i>Interpreter.</i>             |
| Mr. E. F. Giles,      | <i>Senior Assistant.</i>        |
| Mr. Oakley,           | <i>Junior ditto.</i>            |
| Alexander Bird, Esq.  | <i>Consular Agent, Whampoa.</i> |

### *At Amoy.*

|                       |                                                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| T. H. Layton, Esq.    | <i>Consul.</i>                                       |
| W. R. Gingell, Esq.   | <i>Interpreter.</i>                                  |
| Mr. F. L. Hertslet,   | <i>Senior Assistant.</i>                             |
| Mr. C. A. Winchester, | { <i>Junior Assistant and Medical<br/>Attendant.</i> |

### *At Fuhchau fu.*

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| R. B. Jackson, Esq.  | <i>Consul.</i>           |
| M. C. Morrison, Esq. | <i>Interpreter.</i>      |
| Mr. J. T. Walker,    | <i>Senior Assistant.</i> |
| Mr. W. S. Meredith,  | <i>Junior ditto.</i>     |

### *At Ningpo.*

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| G. G. Sullivan, Esq. | <i>Acting Consul.</i>    |
| C. A. Sinclair, Esq. | <i>Interpreter.</i>      |
| Mr. P. Hagne,        | <i>Senior Assistant.</i> |
| Mr. F. Parish,       | <i>Junior ditto.</i>     |

*At Shánghái.*

|                       |                                                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| R. Alcock, Esq.       | <i>Consul.</i>                                   |
| D. B. Robertson, Esq. | <i>Vice-Consul.</i>                              |
| W. H. Medhurst, Esq.  | <i>Interpreter. (absent.)</i>                    |
| H. S. Parkes, Esq.    | <i>Acting Interpreter.</i>                       |
| Mr. F. H. Hale,       | { <i>Senior Assistant and Medical Attendant.</i> |
| Mr. F. Harvey,        |                                                  |
| Mr. F. Roberston,     |                                                  |
|                       | <i>Second Assistant.</i>                         |
|                       | <i>Third ditto.</i>                              |

## U. S. A. LEGATION.

Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. *Chargé d'affaires.*

## SWEDISH LEGATION.

HON : C. F. LILJEVALCH,  
Chevalier l'ordre de Wasa. } *Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.*

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

|                              |                                                                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Paul S. Forbes, Esq.         | <i>U. S. A. Consul Canton.</i>                                                |
| Gideon Nye junior, Esq.      | { <i>Consul for the Republic of Chili</i>                                     |
| Clement D. Nye, Esq.         |                                                                               |
| W. W. Parkin, Esq.           | { <i>S. A. (absent).</i><br><i>(acting Consul for same) Can.</i>              |
| F. T. Bush, Esq.             |                                                                               |
| Henry G. Wolcott, Esq.       | { <i>Consul for the Republic of Peru.</i>                                     |
| D. Jardine, Esq.             |                                                                               |
| Ch. Lefebvre de Bécour, Esq. | { <i>S. A. Canton.</i><br><i>U. S. A. Consul, Hongkong.</i>                   |
| M. J. Senn Van Basel, Esq.   |                                                                               |
| Alexander Calder, Esq.       | <i>U. S. A. Consul, Shánghái.</i>                                             |
| Ricard de Carlowitz, Esq.    | <i>Danish Consul, Canton.</i>                                                 |
|                              | { <i>Consul of the first class, acting</i><br><i>as French Consul Canton.</i> |
|                              |                                                                               |
|                              | <i>Netherlands Consul, Canton.</i>                                            |
|                              | <i>Acting Danish Consul, Shánghái.</i>                                        |
|                              | { <i>Consul for Prussia and Saxony,</i>                                       |
|                              |                                                                               |
|                              | <i>Canton.</i>                                                                |

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 PROTUGUESE GOVERNMENT IN MACAO.

|                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| H. E. João M. Ferreira do Amaral, | <i>Governor.</i>        |
| Joaquim A. de Moraes Carneiro,    | <i>Judge.</i>           |
| Bernardo de Araujo Roza.          | <i>Act. Commandant.</i> |
| D. Geronimo Pereira de Matta,     | <i>Bishop.</i>          |

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## INSURANCE OFFICES IN CHINA.

| <i>Offices.</i>                                                   | <i>Limits.</i> | <i>Agents.</i>            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Calcutta Insurance Office.....                                    | \$40,000       | } Macvicar & Co.          |
| Asiatic Marine Insurance Office....                               | 50,000         |                           |
| Bombay Commercial Insur. Society..                                | 45,000         |                           |
| Imperial Fire Insur. Office London.                               |                |                           |
| Canton Insurance Office.....                                      | 100,000        |                           |
| Bombay Insurance Society.....                                     | 60,000         | } Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Insurance Society.....                                     | 60,000         |                           |
| Reliance Marine Insurance Office..                                | 30,000         |                           |
| Hope Insurance Company.....                                       | 25,000         |                           |
| Alliance Fire Assurance Company of<br>London.....first class risk | £10,000        |                           |
| second do,                                                        | 8,000          |                           |
| India Insurance Company of Calcutta                               | \$15,000       | } Dirom, Gray & Co.       |
| India and China Marine Insurance<br>Office of Calcutta.....       |                |                           |
| Sun Insurance Office of Calcutta...                               |                | } Gilman & Co.            |
| Bombay Royal Exchange Insurance<br>Company .....                  |                |                           |
| Western India Insurance Society...                                |                | } D.&M. Rustomjee & Co.   |
| Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta                             | 30,000         |                           |
| Phoenix Marine Insurance Company                                  | 40,000         | } Murrow & Co.            |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton                                 | 75,000         |                           |
| Tropic Insurance Company.....                                     | 50,000         | } Dent & Co.              |
| Calcutta Insurance Company.....                                   | 50,000         |                           |
| Bombay Insurance Company.....                                     | 40,000         |                           |
| Forbes & Co.'s C. Insur. Fund.....                                | 20,000         | } Wetmore & Co.           |
| Universal Marine Insur. of Calcutta.                              | 25,000         |                           |
| Alliance Insurance Company of Cal-<br>cutta. ....                 |                | } Russell & Co.           |
| Oriental Insur. Company of Calcutta.                              |                |                           |
| Atlas Insurance Office of Calcutta..                              | 75,000         | } Bell & Co.              |
| London Assurance House.....                                       |                |                           |
| Hindustan Insurance Society.....                                  |                | } Dent, Beale & Co.       |
| Equitable Insurance Society.....                                  |                |                           |
| Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of<br>Bombay.....                   |                | } Agabeg & Co.            |
|                                                                   |                |                           |
|                                                                   |                | } Lindsay & Co.           |
|                                                                   |                |                           |
|                                                                   |                | } Augustine Heard & Co.   |
|                                                                   |                |                           |

## MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

*Office-bearers for the year ending September 1848.*

H. E. Sir John F. Davis, bart, &c., &c., *Patron.*

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. *President.*

A Campbell, Esq.

D. Matheson, Esq.

Colonel Phillpotts.

H. P. Burn, Esq.

C. B. Hillier, Esq.

J. Stewart, Esq.

J. Dent, Esq.

W. H. Morss, Esq.

A. H. Balfour, Esq., *surg.*

W. A. Harland, Esq.

Rev. S. W. Steedman.

*Vice-presidents.*

*Treasurer.*

*Corresponding Secretary.*

*Recording Secretary.*

*Auditors.*

*Examining Committee.*

The following are the Minutes of its last general meeting, held in Hongkong, Sep. 1847.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY was held at 7 P. M. on the 25th of October, 1847.

Present,—Rev. Messrs. Stanton, Dean, and Cleland, Colonel Phillpotts, Captain Burton, Lieutenant Tod, Messrs. D. Matheson, Mackean, Strachan, Hillier, Scrymgeour, Framjee, Holdforth, Crakanthorp, Inglis Shortrede, Bird, Balfour, Dill, Marsh, Tozer, Mathews, Drinker, Meigs, Miles, Wentworth, and others.

The President and Vice-President being both absent, the Treasurer, D. Matheson, Esq., took the chair. After a few remarks by the Chairman, the Reports of the Trustees, Mr. Macy, and the Treasurer were read to the Meeting; and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Dean, and seconded by R. Strachan, Esq.,—That the Reports just read be adopted and printed under the direction of the proper Officers.

2. Proposed by Dr. Balfour, and seconded by A. Shortrede, Esq.,—That the number of Vice-Presidents be, as a provisional measure, increased from one to three.

Proposed by Dr. Dill, and seconded by A. L. Inglis, Esq.,—That this Meeting is satisfied of the beneficial effects that resulted during the year before last from the services of an Examining Committee; and they therefore resolve to continue this measure and adopt it as a standing rule of the Society—the Examining Committee of three to be appointed annually in the same manner as the other Officers of the Society.

4. Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Stanton, and seconded by T. Mackean, Esq.,—That the thanks of the Society be accorded to Mr. Macy for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties during the absence of Mr. Brown.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers, and at the suggestion of the Chairman the same course was adopted as at the last Meeting—of electing them by a show of hands, subject to the appeal of any Member present who should prefer a ballot. The following gentlemen were then unanimously

elected:—*Patron*, H. F. Sir J. F. Davis, Bart; *President* Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.; *Vice-Presidents*, A. Campbell, Esq., D. Matheson, Esq., Colonel Philpotts; *Treasurer*, H. P. Burn, Esq; *Corresponding Secretary*, C. B. Hillier, Esq; *Recording Secretary*, J. Stewart, Esq; *Auditors* J. Dent, Esq., W. H. Morss, Esq; *Examining Committee*, A. H. Balfour Esq., *Surgeon*, W. A. Harland, M. D., Rev. S. W. Steedman.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Matheson for his conduct in the Chair, the Meeting adjourned to attend an Examination of the pupils which immediately followed.

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

*The Roman Catholics* have missions in nearly all the provinces: but we have not the means of giving the exact number of those connected with them; as an approximation to the truth, it may be stated, that they have (See Ch. Rep. June, 1846.)

12 Bishops;  
8 Coadjutors;  
60 European priests;  
90 Native priests;  
350,000 Baptized members.

*The Protestant Missions* are comparatively of recent origin and of very limited extent, as the subjoined statements will show: they have been undertaken by the following societies.

1. The London Missionary Society;
2. Netherlands Missionary Society;
3. The Rhenish Missionary Society;
4. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions;
5. The American Baptist Board of Foreign Mission;
6. The American Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions;
7. The London Church Missionary Society;
8. The American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions;
9. The English General Baptist Missionary Society.
10. The American Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions.

### *A list of the Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese.*

| <i>Names;</i>               | <i>Entered;</i> | <i>Retired;</i> | <i>Died;</i> | <i>Societies;</i> | <i>Stations.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D. | 1807            |                 | 1834         | London mis soc    | Canton.          |
| Rev. William Milne, D. D.   | 1813            |                 | 1821         | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. W. H. Medhurst, D. D.  | 1817            |                 |              | london mis soc    | Shanghai.        |
| Rev. John Slater,           | 1817            | 1823            |              | london mis soc    | Batavia.         |
| Rev. John Ince,             | 1818            |                 | 1825         | london mis soc    | Penang.          |
| Rev. Samuel Milton,         | 1818            | 1825            |              | london mis soc    | Singapore.       |
| Rev. Robert Fleming,        | 1820            | 1823            |              | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. James Hrnaphreys,      | 1822            | 1850            |              | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. David Colbe,           | 1822            |                 | 1828         | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. Samuel Kidd,           | 1824            | 1832            |              | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. John Smith,            | 1826            | 1829            |              | london mis soc    | Malacca.         |
| Rev. Jacob Tonlin,          | 1826            | 1836            |              | london mis soc    | Singapore.       |
| Rev. Samuel Dyer,           | 1827            |                 | 1843         | london mis soc    | Penang.          |
| Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,      | 1827            | 1835            |              | Neth mis soc      | China.           |

|                                 |           |                     |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.      | 1829      | A b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| Rev. David Abeel,               | 1830      | a b c f mis         | Amoy.        |
| Rev. Herman Rotgger,            | 1832      | Rhen mis soc        | Rhio.        |
| Rev. John Evans,                | 1833      | london mis soc      | Malacca.     |
| Rev. Ira. Tracy,                | 1833 1846 | a b c f mis         | Singapore.   |
| Mr. S. W. Williams,             | 1833      | a b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| Rev. Stephen Johnson,           | 1833      | a b c f mis         | Fuhchau      |
| Rev. Samuel Munson,             | 1833 1834 | a b c f mis         | India Archi. |
| Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.        | 1834      | a b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| Rev. William Dean,              | 1834      | a b c f mis         | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. Edwin Stevens,             | 1835      | 1837 a b c f mis    | Canton.      |
| Rev. Henry Lockwood,            | 1835 1838 | a e b f mis         | Batavia.     |
| Rev. F. R. Hanson,              | 1835 1837 | a c b f mis         | Batavia.     |
| Rev. Evan Davies,               | 1835 1839 | london mis soc      | Penang.      |
| Rev. Samuel Wolfe,              | 1835      | 1837 london mis soc | Singapore.   |
| Rev. William Young,             | 1835      | 1837 london mis soc | Amoy.        |
| Rev. J. L. Shuck,               | 1836      | a b b f mis         | Canton.      |
| Rev. Alanson Reed,              | 1836      | 1839 a b b f mis    | Bangkok.     |
| Rev. I. J. Roberts,             | 1836      | a b b f mis         | Canton,      |
| Rev. J. T. Dickinson,           | 1837 1840 | a b c f mis         | Singapore.   |
| Rev. M. B. Hope, M. D.          | 1837 1838 | a b c f mis         | Singapore.   |
| Rev. Stephen Tracy, M. D.       | 1837 1839 | a b c f mis         | Siam.        |
| Rev. Elihu Doty,                | 1837      | a b c f mis         | Amoy.        |
| Rev. Elbert Nevius,             | 1837 1843 | a b c f mis         | Borneo.      |
| Rt. Rev. Bp. W. J. Boone, D. D. | 1837      | a e b f mis         | Shanghai     |
| Rev. Alexander Stronach,        | 1838      | london mis soc      | Amoy.        |
| Mr. E. B Squire,                | 1838 1840 | church mis soc      | Macao.       |
| Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D.           | 1838      | a b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| Rev. George W. Wood,            | 1838 1840 | a b c f mis         | Singapore.   |
| Rev. William J. Pohlman,        | 1838      | a b c f mis         | Amoy.        |
| William Lockhart, M. R. C. S.   | 1838      | london mis soc      | Shanghai.    |
| Rev. Robert W. Orr,             | 1838 1841 | ame presb bd        | Singapore.   |
| Rev. John A. Mitchell,          | 1838      | 1838 ame presb bd   | Singapore.   |
| Rev. S. R. Brown,               | 1839      | nor ed society      | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. Josiah T. Goddard,         | 1839      | a b b f mis         | Bangkok.     |
| Rev. Nathan S. Benham,          | 1839      | 1840 a b c f mis    | Bangkok.     |
| Rev. Lyman B. Peet,             | 1839      | a b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| William Diver, M. D.            | 1839 1841 | a b c f mis         | Macao.       |
| Rev. James Legge, D. D.         | 1839      | london mis soc      | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. William C. Milne,          | 1839      | london mis soc      | Shanghai.    |
| Benjamin Hobson, M. D.          | 1839      | london mis soc      | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. Thomas L. McBryde,         | 1840 1843 | ame presb bd        | Amoy.        |
| James Hepburn, M. D.            | 1841 1845 | ame presb bd        | Amoy.        |
| Rev. W. M. Lowrie,              | 1842      | 1847 ame presb bd   | Ningpo.      |
| W. H. Cumming, M. D.            | 1842      |                     | Amoy.        |
| Daniel J. Macgowan, M. D.,      | 1843      | a b b f mis         | Ningpo.      |
| Rev. James G. Bridgman,         | 1844      | a b c f mis         | Canton.      |
| Mr. Richard Cole,               | 1844 1847 | ame presb bd        | Hongkong.    |
| D. B. McCartee, M. D.           | 1844      | ame presb bd        | Ningpo.      |
| Rev. R. Q. Way,                 | 1844      | ame presb bd        | Ningpo.      |
| Rev. T. T. Devan M. D.          | 1844 1847 | a b b f mis         | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. W. Gillespie,              | 1844      | 1847 london mis soc | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. John Lloyd,                | 1844      | ame presb bd        | Amoy.        |
| Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D.        | 1844      | ame presb bd        | Canton,      |
| Rev. M. S. Culbertson,          | 1744      | ame presb bd        | Ningpo.      |
| Rev. A. W. Loomis,              | 1844      | ame presb bd        | Ningpo.      |
| Rev. George Smith,              | 1844 1846 | church mis soc      | Hongkong.    |
| Rev. Thomas McClatchie,         | 1844      | church mis soc      | Shanghai.    |
| Rev. H. W. Woods,               | 1845 1846 | a e b f mis         | Shanghai.    |
| Rev. R. Graham,                 | 1845 1847 | a e b f mis         | Shanghai.    |

|                        |           |               |                  |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| Rev. Edward W. Syle,   | 1845      | a e b f mis   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. Hugh A. Brown     | 1845      | ame presb hd  | Amoy,            |
| Rev. Thomas H. Hudson, | 1845      | eng gen b m s | Ningpo,          |
| Rev. William Jarrom,   | 1845      | eng gen b m s | Ningpo,          |
| Mr. S. W. Bonney,      | 1845      | a b c f mis   | Canton,          |
| Rev. E. N. Jencks,     | 1846 1848 | a b b f mis   | Bangkok,         |
| Rev. S. C. Clopton,    | 1846 -    | a b b f mis   | Canton, Shanghai |
| Rev. George Percy,     | 1846      | a b b f mis   | Canton,          |
| Rev. John Cleland,     | 1846      | lon mis soc   | Hongkong,        |
| Rev. B. Southwell,     | 1847      | lon mis soc   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. W. Muirhead,      | 1847      | lon mis soc   | Shanghai,        |
| Mr. A. Wylie,          | 1847      | lon mis soc   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. P. D. Spalding,   | 1847      | a e b f mis   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. T. W. Tobey,      | 1847-1848 | a b b f mis   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. M. T. Yates,      | 1847      | a b b f mis   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. F. C. Johnson,    | 1847      | a b b f mis   | Canton,          |
| Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, | 1847      | a b c f mis   | Amoy.            |
| Rev. M. C. White,      | 1847      | a m b f mis   | Fuhchau,         |
| Rev. J. D. Collins,    | 1847      | a m b f mis   | Fuhchau,         |
| Dr Heirschberg,        | 1847      | lon mis soc   | Hongkong,        |
| Rev. — Lord,           | 1847      | a b b f mis   | Hongkong,        |
| Rev. — Carpenter,      | 1847      | a b b f mis   | Shanghai,        |
| Rev. — Wardner,        | 1847      | a b b f mis   | Shanghai,        |

" Caleb S. Baldwin 1848 — a. b. c. f. m. Fuhchan

" Seneca Cummings — " — " — "

" Wm Richards — " — " — "

\* (Dr. J. Lepton James — " 1848 a. b. c. f. m. Shanghai

" Miss Pohlman — " a. b. c. f. m. Amoy

Hans Palluden Smith Schreuder - Norway

G. L. Loomis 1848

Whampoa

Wm Lobscheid - 1848. Rhemish Soc<sup>y</sup> - H. K.

Rev. Gilfillan

" Taylor " Ame South<sup>y</sup> Meth<sup>t</sup> - Shang

" Jenkins " Amer " — " — "

" Genaeher

" Hamburg

" Leichen

\* Proester 1847

P. Loomis 1848 North Bap. B

## COMMERCIAL HOUSES, &c.

WITH NAMES OF PARTNERS, ASSISTANTS, &c.

Adnams, J., *Hongkong.*

Aga Mirza Boozrug,

Aga Mohamed.

Agabeg, & Co., C.

C. Agabeg.

A. L. Agabeg.

Ardaseer Furdonjee.

Agassiz, Arthur.

Ammerodeen & Shik Davood.

Amgerodeen Abdullatiff,

Shik Davood Shikammed.

Jamosjee Rustonjee Havuldar,

Franjee Burjorjee,

Nujmooddeen Shojautally.

Anderson, D., *Hongkong.*

Barnes, P., *Hongkong.*

Balfour, A. H. surgeon, *Hongkong.*

Barnes, D. J., *Hongkong.*

Barnet, George.

William Barnet.

H. Wiltshire.

Bell & Co.

William Bell, *Bombay.*

Sir G. Larpent, "

Alfred Wilkinson, *Canton.*

J. Mackrill Smith, "

T. Dale,

Richard Gibbs,

Francis Wilkinson,

Birley, F. B.

Marciano da Silva.

Blenkin, Rawson & Co. *Hon. Can.*

T. S. Rawson, *England.*

William Blenkin, "

Arthur J. Empson, *England,*

Samuel Rawson,

Alexander F. Croom, *h*

C. Empson, *Shinghai,*

William Kay, "

Fraser Sinclair, *h*

Boustead & Co. *Canton and Shinghai,*

Edward Boustead

Benjamin Butler, *Manila.*

Adam Sykes, *Singapore.*

Gustav C Schwabe, *Liverpool.*

Marten Wilhelm.

Joseph Wise.

W. Hutchinson. *Shangh.*

W. C. Farquhar. "

Edward Burton.

Bovet, Brothers & Co.,

Louis Bovet.

Fritz Bovet.

Bowra, Humphrays & Co., *Hongkong,*

C. W. Bowra.

Alfred Humphreys.

W. A. Bowra.

F. Thompson.

Buchanan, J. C.

Buckler, William

Buckton, C., *Hongkong.*

Bull, Isaac M.

Burton, Joseph.

William F. Robinson.

Burd, Lapus & Co., *Hongkong.*

John Burd.

D. L. Proctor, jr.

Burjorjee Sorabjee.

Bush & Co., *Hongkong.*

F. T. Bush.

Rofino Rangel.

H. H. Abercrombie.

Miguel de Souza, jr.

Caesar, C. A., *Canton.*

Carlowitz, Harkort & Co.

Richard Carlowitz.

Bernhard Harkort.

Chalmers & Co., *Canton.*

Patrick Chalmers.

James Dickson Park,

Canton British Chamber of Commerce

W. H. Wardley, act. secretary.

China Mail, *Newspaper, Hongkong,*

Andrew Shortrede, Editor,

Andrew Dickson.

Francisco Barradas,

João da Silva,

Manoel Roza Braga,

João Garçon,

Athanasio de Fonceca,

Vicente Barradas,

Club House, *Hongkong.*

Francis Spring, *secretary*.  
Compton & Co., C. S.,  
Charles S. Compton.  
Charles Sanders.  
A. E. H. Campbell.

Cowosjee Palunjee.

Cooverjee Bomanjee.  
Cowasjee Framjee.

Cowasjee Sapoorejee Langrana.

Cowasjee Sapoorejee Langrana.

Pestonjee Byranjee Colah.

Framjee Sapoorejee Langrana.

Pestonjee Jemsetjee Motiwalla.

Rustonjee Pestonjee Motiwalla.

Dossabhoy Hormusjee. *Shinghii*.

Framjee Hormusjee.

Burjorjee Pestonjee.

Ruttonjee Framjee Vatcha.

Dadabhoy Jemsetjee.

Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Modie.

Framjee Hormusjee.

Merwanjee Eduljee.

Hormusjee Jamasjee Nauhders.

Cursetjee Pestonjee Cama.

Rustonjee Ruttonjee.

Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee.

Dadabhoy Burjorjee.

Rustonjee Burjorjee.

Sorabjee Byranjee Colah.

Dallas & Co., *Canton*.

William Dallas, *Englang*.

George Coles.

Stephen Ponder.

John Butt.

Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mody & Co.

Dadabhoy Hormusjee Camajee.

Muncherjee Hor. Cama'ee.

Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody.

Muncherjee Nusserwanjee.

Dhunjeebhoy Hormurjee H.

David Sassoon Sons & Co.,

Abdalah David Sassoon.

Eliaso David Sassoon.

Jehennee Framjee Buxey.

Isaac Ruban, *Shanghii*.

Benjamin Eliah.

Solomon David.

Jacob Ruben.

Muncherjee Pestonjee.

Dearie, Calvert, & Co.

Robert Enlinton, *England*.

Charles Dearie.

Hugh McEwen, *Manchester*.

R. R. Calvert.

H. C. Read.

R. P. Thorburn.

J. L. Maclean.

Quentiliano da Silva.

Dehon, Thomas M. J.

Dent & Co., *Hongkong and Canton*.

Lancelot Dent, *Europe*.

Walkinson Dent, *Hongkong*.

Archibald Campbell.

John Dent. *c*

Charles J. Braine.

Edward Pereira. *h*.

Henry Dickinson. *h*

M. W. Pitcher.

G. H. Schumacher. *h*

James Bowman. *h*

J. C. Smith, *Shinghii*.

D. Johnson. *c*

Francis C. Chomley. *h*

James Trabshaw. *h*

Joaquim P. Caldas. *h*

Antonio Gonsolves. *h*

Dent, Beale & Co., *Shanghii*.

Lancelot Dent, *Europe*.

Thomas Chay Beale.

John Bowman.

Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell.

Pallanjee Dorabjee.

Dossabhoy & Co., P. & D.

Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy.

Nowrojee Cursetjee.

Dadabhoy Sorabjee.

Dirom, Gray & Co., *Canton, Shanghii*

R. Dirom, *England*.

W. F. Gray.

W. W. Dale.

W. F. Hunter, *Bombay*.

T. F. Gray.

D. Potter, *Shinghii*.

C. Ryder.

J. Hodgson.

Alexander Gray.

D. W. Mackenzie.

D. D. Lewin.

E. A. Pereira.

D. Sillar, *Shanghii*.

G. Umson.

Drinker & Heyl, *Hongkong*.

W. Drinker.

W. S. Heyl.

Duddell, George, *Hongkong*.

Dunjeebhoy Framjee Cama.

Shapoorejee Sorabjee.

Durran, Jr., J. A., *Macao*.

Adhemar Durran.

Duns, Rawle & Co., *Shanghai*.

Alexander Calder.

Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.

Framjee Eduljee.

Bomanjee Eduljee.

Emery & Fraser, *Hongkong*.

W. Emery.

N. Fraser.

G. Perkins.

A. Chapman.

- Farncomb, E., *Hongkong*, Notary public, attorney, etc.  
 Fischer & Co., Maximilian, James Whitall.  
 Fletcher & Co., *Hongkong*, Angus Fletcher, *England*, Duncan Fletcher, George Findlay, Antonio M. Cortella, A. Campbell,  
 Friend of China, *Newspaper, Hong.* John Carr, Editor, Luiz M. de Azevedo, Joze Sanchez, Antonio de Vidigal, Antonio de Foneeca,  
 Gibb, Livingston & Co., *Canton, Hong.* T. A. Gibb, absent, W. P. Livingston, absent, J. Gibbons Livingston, absent, John Skinner, Thomas Jones, *Hongkong*, John Gibb, William Ellis, James M. Wright, Richard Aspinall, jr. s George Gibb, Candido J. Ozorio, Lino de Almeida, h  
 Gilbert, J., surgeon, *Hongkong*, Gilman & Co., *Canton and Hongkong* R. J. Gilman, Levin Joseph, W. H. Vacher, J. Williams, A. J. Young, George de St. Croix, Aug. Hudson, *Hongkong* A. A. da Rocha, "  
 Gilman, Bowman & Co., *Shanghai*, R. J. Gilman, *Canton*, Abram Bowman, R. J. Wildman, G. F. Smith,  
 Griswold, John N. Alsop, absent, Heard & Co., Augustine *Canton*, Augustine Heard, *Boston*, George B. Dixwell, John Heard, Joseph L. Roberts, John G. Ward, J. H. Everett, W. Gilbert, C. G. Clark, A. Heard, jr. Domingos P. Marques, C. Fearon, *Shanghai*, C. H. Brinley, " E. Deacen, "  
 Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer & Co. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, Ardaseer Rustumjee, Cursetjee Hosenjee, Eduljee Cursetjee.  
 Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, Ardaseer Pestonjee, absent, Cursetjee Hosunjee, Eduljee Cursetjee,  
 Hegan & Co., *Hongkong and Canton.* Joseph Hegan, *England*, William Gillman, " Augustus Carter, William Ward Brown, Ferdinand Blass, Samuel Hill, O. E. Muller, Joze de Britto.  
 Henderson, Watson & Co. C. P. Henderson, *Manchester*, J. P. Watson, absent S. Mackenzie, S. Maitland, A. Thorne.  
 Holgate, H., surgeon, *Whampoa*, Holliday, Wise & Co., *Hongk and C.* R. J. Farbridge, *England*, John Holliday, John Wise, Roger Jackson, J. Shepard, Charles E. Bateson, S. K. Brabner, William Pyke, h Thomas Pyke, s Charles Waters.  
 Holmes, John, *Hongkong*, Holmes & Bigham, *Hongkong*, Hongkong Register, *newspaper Hong.* John Cairns, Editor, Antonio H. Carvalho, Joze H. Carvalho, Cipriano do Rozario,  
 Hongkong Dispensary, Peer Young, K. M. Kennedy, James H. Young, Jozina da Reza, Florencio de Souza,  
 Hormusjee Framjee, Rustumjee Byramjee, Cursetjee Rustumjee Daver, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Shapoorjee Sorabjee, Pestonjee Dinshaw,  
 Hormusjee, B. & N. Burorjee Hormojee, Hughesdon & Co., Charles Hughesdon, Henry Rutter,  
 Hunt, T., *Whampoa*.



James Crooke & Massey, *Canton*.

James Crooke,

George Massey, *Calcutta*.

John Y. Cuvillier,

William K. Snodgrass,

Jamieson, How & Co., *Hon and C.*

J. F. Edger,

G. Jamieson, *Glasgow*.

John Gifford, *Calcutta*.

Alexander Walker,

Richard Rothwell,

R. B. Sherard, *h*

Jardine Matheson & Co., *Hong C.*

Alexander Matheson, *England*,

Donald Matheson, *Hongkong*,

David Jardine, *Canton*,

Joseph Jardine, *h*

A. Grant Dallas, *Shanghai*

J. C. Bowring, *h*

J. B. Compton, *h*

John Currie, *h*

Duncan Forbes, *Am y.*

John A. Goddard, *h*

James Grant,

Augustus Howell, *h*

William W. Maciver, *h*

Alex. W. McPherson, *h*

C. Matheson, *Shanghai*.

W. F. Matheson, *h*

John T. Monney, *c*

Joze M. d'Outeiro, *h*

Floriano A. Rangel, *h*

R. H. Rolfe, *c*

Albino P. Silveira, *c*

C. F. Still, *h*

M. A. McLeod, *c*

C. Wills, *Shanghai*,

Just, Jr. L. *absent Hongkong*,

Douglass Lapraik,

Just, L., *Canton*,

Kennedy Macgregor & Co.

David Kennedy.

Alexander Macgregor, *England*.

George C. Bruce.

John Muney,

H. R. Hardie,

A. F. Kich,

Kenny, B., surgeon, *Canton*,

Florencio do Rozario,

Joze J. Rocha

Lindsay & Co., *Hongkong and Canton*

H. H. Lindsay, *England*,

Crawford Kerr, *absent*,

Walter Davidson,

W. Fryer,

H. Dundas,

T. Buxton, *Canton*,

F. Chapman,

W. Hogg, *s*

G. F. Green,

Angelo Barradas,

B. dos Remedios,

Mcgregor, R.

Mackay & Co., *Canton and Hongkong*

Hugh Mackay,

Andrew Dixon, *h*

J. R. Prattent, *h*

C. Wilkinson,

MacKnight, T., *Hongkong*,

MacMurray & Co., *Hongkong*,

Jame MacMurray,

Frederick Woods,

MacSwiney, P. C., *Hongkong*, barrister at law,

Macvicar & Co., *Hongkong and Can.*

John Macvicar, *England*,

D. L. Burn, *"*

Gilbert Smith, *h*

Thomas D. Neave,

W. C. LeGeyt, *h*

H. H. Kennedy, *Shun*.

Thomas S. Smith, *h*

T. C. Piccope,

John Fergusson, *h*

E. Gibson, *Shanghai*,

Joaquim de Campos,

Francisco Grandpre,

MacEwen & Co., *Hongkong*,

Alexander Wilson,

W. F. Ross,

Man & Co., James L.

James L. Man,

Meadows, John A. T.

Moses, A. R. B.

Moul & Co., Henry

Henry Moul,

John Silverlock,

Alfred Moul,

Munsell, J. E.

Murrow & Co.

Y. J. Murrow,

W. N. Piccope,

L. E. Murrow,

Nesserwanjee Camajee & Co. P. & D.

Postonjee Nowrojee Pochowjee,

Dorahjee Nesserwanjee Camajee

Hornusjee Nesser. Pochajee

Nesserwanjee Byranjee Fackeerajee.

Nesserwanjee Framjee,

Aspendarjee Tamoojee,

Noor Mahomet Dhatoobhoy,

Mulloobhoy Doonjersee,

Hajeebhoy Dowood,

Nonjeebhoy Hassum

Goolamhusan Camall,

Nye, Parkin & Co.

Gideon Nye, jr. *absent*

W. W. Parkin,

Clement D. Nye,

T. S. H. Nye,

- J. P. Van Loffelt,  
Timothy Durrell,  
Julius Kreyenhagen,  
E. C. H. Nye,  
Francisco A. Seabra,  
Olyphant & Co.  
W. H. Morss,  
R. P. Dana,  
James A. Bancker,  
F. A. King,  
W. P. Bokee,  
David O. King,  
Oriental Bank, *Hongkong*  
C. J. F. Stewart,  
H. P. Burn,  
David Scrymgeour,  
James MacEwen,  
F. J. Augier,  
Joze M. de Noronha,  
Archibald Dunlop, *Canton*,  
Samuel Gray,  
Francisco de Silveira, do  
Oswald & Co., Richard, *Hongkong*,  
Richard Oswald, absent  
James White, *Shanghai*,  
Henry Lind,  
Patullo, S. E.  
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, *Hongkong*,  
J. A. Olding, Agent.  
Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.  
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama,  
Manackjee Nanabhoy,  
Jamsotjee Rustomjee,  
Rustomjee Framjee,  
Limjeebhoy Jemsetjee,  
Bomanjee Muncherjee,  
Sopoorjee Nowrojee,  
Camasjee Pestonjee,  
Merwanjee Pestonjee,  
Pestonjee & Co., D. P. & M.  
Dadabhoy Pestonjee,  
Manuckjee Pestonjee,  
Manuckjee Cowasjee,  
Pustau & Co., W., *Canton & Hong*.  
William Pustau,  
S. Delevie, *h*  
Edmund Cramer,  
H. Hilekes, *h*  
Rathbones, Worthington & Co.  
William Rathbones, jr. *England*  
S. G. Rathbones, "  
James Worthington,  
Thomas Moncreiff, *Shanghai*,  
F. Duval,  
C. Malthy,  
G. Dent, *Shanghai*,  
W. Broughall, "  
Rawle, Duns, & Co., *Hongkong*,  
S. B. Rawle,
- N. Duus,  
John Willaume,  
Candido Gutierrez,  
Joao de Jesus.  
Reiss & Co.  
M. Sichel,  
Thomas Everard,  
Reynvaan & Co.  
H. G. I. Reynvaan,  
L. Carvalho,  
Henrique Hyndman.  
Rickett, John, *Hongkong*,  
Ripley, Smith & Co.  
Timothy Smith, *England*,  
Phillips W. Ripley,  
H. H. Smith,  
Robert Ellice,  
Ritchie & Co., A. A.  
A. A. Ritchie,  
Henry M. Olmsted,  
J. Manual Mur,  
Charles Platt,  
Ripley & Co., Thomas, *Shanghai*,  
Thomas Ripley, *England*,  
Charles Shaw,  
J. H. Winch,  
James Lomax, *Hon.*  
Russell & Co.  
Paul S. Forbes,  
William H. King,  
George Perking,  
S. J. Hallam,  
E. A. Low,  
G. Meredith,  
S. T. Baldwin,  
C. W. Spooner,  
F. Reiche,  
Segismundo Rangel,  
Jayme Rangel,  
William P. Pierce, *s*  
R. S. Sturgis, *s*  
James Crompton, *s*  
E. Cunningham, *s*  
Rustomjee & Co., D. & M.  
Dadabhoy Rustomjee, *Bombay*,  
Maneckjee Rustomjee, *Calcutta*  
Meerwanjee Jeejeebhoy, *Bom.*  
Dadabhoy Byramjee,  
Jannojee Nusserwanjee,  
Dadabhoy Hosunjee,  
Fortunato Marques,  
Muncherjee Eduljee,  
Muncherjee Framjee,  
Merwanjee Dadabhoy,  
Pestonjee Rustomjee  
Ardaseer Byramjee,  
Ruttonjee Hormusjee Camajee & Co.  
P. H. Camajee, *Bombay*,  
D. H. Camajee, "  
R. H. Camajee,

- Burjejee Hormusjee,  
 Moneckjee Cooverjee,  
 Sayre, Jr., John, *Canton*.  
 Scott, & Co., William, *Hongkong*,  
 William Scott, *absent*,  
 Adam Scott.  
 Seare & Co., Benjamin, *Canton*,  
 Benjamin Seare,  
 Schwemann, D. W.  
 William Dryer,  
 Smith, John, *Macao*,  
 Marcellino de Souza,  
 Braz de Almeida,  
 Honorio Marcal.  
 Smith & Brimelow, *Hongkong*,  
 James Smith,  
 Jane W. Brimelow.  
 Joseph Thomas Glew,  
 Lauriano F. V. Riberiro,  
 Strachan, George, *Hongkong*,  
 Strachan, Robert, "  
 Stewart, Patrick, *Macao*,  
 Sturgis, James, P. *Macao*,  
 Sword & Co., John D., *Canton*,  
 John D. Sword,  
 John B. Trott, *absent*,  
 — Ash.  
 Tiers, Bourne & Co., *Canton*,  
 H. F. Bourne,  
 R. P. Desilver,  
 H. T. De Silver,  
 Turner & Co., *Hongkong and Canton*,  
 Thomas W. L. Mackean,  
 Patrick Dudgeon,  
 John Stewart, "  
 Alexander McCulloch, "  
 Duncan J. Kay, "  
 John H. Connan, "  
 C. Wilson, *Shanghai*,  
 E. H. Levin, "  
 E. N. Snow, "  
 W. Walkinshaw, "  
 Charles Anderson,  
 J. Searth,  
 Mamuel V. Marques,  
 Van Basel, M. J. Senn,  
 Vander Burg Romswinkel & Co.,  
 P. Tiedeman jr.,  
 F. H. Tiedeman,  
 D. Vander Burg,  
 Vaucher, Fritz., *Canton*,  
 Victoria Dispensary, *Hongkong*.  
 Thomas Hunter,  
 George K. Barton,  
 João Roza Braga,  
 Viega, A.  
 Watson T. Boswell, Surgeon, *Macao*,  
 Francisco Soares.  
 Weiss, Charles, *Hongkong*.  
 Welth & Stocker, druggists, *Hong*.  
 D. Barnard,  
 H. Tyndale.  
 Wetmore & Co., *Canton*,  
 S. Wetmore, jr. *absent*.  
 William Moore,  
 G. H. Lam-on.  
 Thomas Gittins,  
 O. E. Roberts,  
 Henry Davis,  
 Manoel S moyns,  
 Querino Gutierrez,,  
 R. Powell Saul, *Shang*.  
 William H. Gilman, "  
 Samuel P. Go dale, "



# LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

*N. B. It has been found impossible to note, with perfect accuracy, the place of residence of all the foreigners in China; in the following list care has been taken to include the names of all except those connected with the British army and navy; if any have been omitted, it has been unintentional.*

|                              |   |                                  |        |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| Abercrombie, H. H.           | h | Brabner, S. K.                   | c      |
| Abdallah David Sassoon,      | c | B'aga, João Roza                 | h      |
| Admson, J.                   | s | Braga, Manoel Roza               | h      |
| Adnams, J.,                  | h | Braine, Charles J.               | c      |
| Aga Mirza Boozrug,           | c | Bridgman, Rev. Dr. E. C. and fam | g      |
| Aga Mohamed.                 | c | Bridgman, Rev. James G.          | c      |
| Agabeg, C.                   | c | Brimelow, Jamie W.               | h      |
| Agabeg, A. L.                | c | Brinley, C. N.                   | s      |
| Agassiz, Arthur              | c | Brinley, C. H.                   | h      |
| Albino P. Silveira           | c | Brine, R. W.                     | n      |
| Almeida, Braz de             | m | Britto, Joze de                  | h      |
| Alcock, R. and family        | s | Broom, Alexander F.              | h      |
| Almeida, Lino de             | h | Broughall, W.                    | s      |
| Amerodeen Abdullatiff,       | c | Brown, W. W.                     | s      |
| Anderson, Charles            | h | Brown, William Ward              | h      |
| Anderson, D.                 | h | Bruce, George C.                 | c      |
| Andrew Shortrede,            | h | Bokee, W. X. C.                  | c      |
| Ardaseer Rustomjee.          | c | Bomanjee Eduljee.                | c      |
| Ardaseer Byramjee,           | c | Bomanjee Muncherjee,             | c      |
| Ardaseer Pestonjee, absent,  | c | Boone, St. Rev. W. J. and fam.   | s      |
| Ardaseer Furdonjee.          | c | Bourne, H. F.                    | c      |
| Ash, —                       | c | Bonstead, Edward                 | c      |
| Aspendarjee Tamoojee,        | c | Bowman, John                     | s      |
| Aspinall, W. G.              | s | Bowman, James                    | s      |
| Aspinall, jr. Richard        | s | Bowman, A.                       | s      |
| Augier, F. J.                | h | Bowman, Abram                    | s      |
| Azevedo, Luiz M. de          | h | Bowra, C. W.                     | h      |
| Badenoch, P.                 | h | Bowra, W. A.                     | h      |
| Baldwin, S. T.               | c | Bowring, J. C.                   | h      |
| Balfour, A. H. surgeon,      | h | Bovet, Louis                     | c      |
| Ball, Rev. Dyer, and family, | c | Bovet, Fritz                     | c      |
| Bancker, James A.            | c | Buchanan, J. C.                  | c      |
| Barnard, D.                  | h | Buckler, William                 | c      |
| Barnes, D. J.                | h | Bucton, C.                       | w      |
| Barnet, George,              | c | Bull, Isaac M.                   | absent |
| Barnet, William              | c | Burd, John                       | h      |
| Barradas, Francisco          | h | Burjorjee Hormusjee,             | c      |
| Barradas, Angelo             | h | Burjorjee Hormosjee,             | c      |
| Barradas, Vicente            | h | Burjorjee Pestonjee.             | s      |
| Barton, George K.            | h | Burjorjee Sorabjee.              | e      |
| Bates, E. W.                 | s | Burn, N. and family,             | s      |
| Bateson, Charles E.          | c | Burn, H. P.                      | h      |
| Beale, Thomas Chay           | s | Burton, E.                       | s      |
| Benjamin Eliah.              | c | Burton, Edward                   | c      |
| Billhelmy, Marten            | c | Bush, F. T. and family           | h      |
| Blass, Ferdinand             | c | Butt, John                       | c      |

|                                 |   |                               |       |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| Buxton, T.                      | c | Davis, Henry                  | c     |
| Caesra, C. A.                   | c | Davy, H.                      | s     |
| Cairns, John                    | h | Deacon, J.                    | s     |
| Caldas, Joaquim P.              | h | Dehon, Thomas M. J.           | e     |
| Calker, Alexander               | s | Delevie, S.                   | h     |
| Camasjee Pestonjee,             | c | Dent, G.                      | s     |
| Campbell, A. E. H.              | c | Dent, Lancelot                | ab. h |
| Campbell, Archibald             | h | Dent, Walkinson               | ab. h |
| Campbell, A.                    | h | Dent, John                    | c     |
| Campos, Joaquim de              | h | Desilver, R. P.               | c     |
| Carlowitz, Richard              | c | Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy.        | c     |
| Carpenter, Rev. and family      | s | Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Cama.     | c     |
| Carr, John                      | h | Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,        | c     |
| Carter, Augustus                | c | Dhunjeebhoy Hormurjee H.      | c     |
| Carvalho, L.                    | c | Dhunjeebhoy Framjee,          | c     |
| Carvalho, Joze H.               | h | Dickson, Andrew               | h     |
| Carvalho, Antonio H.            | h | Dickinson, Henry              | h     |
| Chalmers, Patrick               | c | Dixson, Andrew                | h     |
| Charles Hughesdon,              | c | Dixwell, George B.            | c     |
| Chapman, A.                     | c | Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell.    | c     |
| Chapman, F.                     | c | Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Camajee | c     |
| Chomley, Francis C.             | h | Dossabhoy Framjee Cama,       | c     |
| Clark, C. G.                    | c | Dossabhoy Hormusjee.          | s     |
| Clark, H.                       | s | Drinker, W.                   | c     |
| Cohen, —                        | s | Dryer, William                | c     |
| Compton, Charles S.             | c | Duddell, George,              | h     |
| Compton, J. B.                  | h | Dudgeon, Patrick              | c     |
| Connan, John H.                 | h | Dundas, H.                    | h     |
| Cooper, J.                      | s | Dunlop, Archibald             | c     |
| Cooverjee Bomanjee.             | c | Durran, Jr., J. A.,           | m     |
| Cortella, Antonio M.            | h | Durran, Adhemar               | m     |
| Cowasjee Framjee.               | c | Durrell, Timothy              | c     |
| Cowasjee Sapoorjee Langrana.    | c | Duus, N.                      | h     |
| Cowasjee Palunjee.              | c | Duval, F.                     | c     |
| Cramer, Edmund                  | c | Edger, J. F.                  | c     |
| Crampton, J.                    | s | Eduljee Cursetjee.            | c     |
| Crompton, James                 | s | Eduljee Cursetjee,            | c     |
| Croix, George de St.            | c | Eliaao David Sassoon.         | c     |
| Crooke, James                   | c | Ellice, Robert                | c     |
| Culbertson, Rev. M. S. and fam. | n | Ellis, William                | e     |
| Culvert, R. R.                  | c | Emery, W.                     | h     |
| Cunningham, E.                  | s | Empson, C.                    | s     |
| Currie, John                    | h | Everard, Thomas               | c     |
| Cursetjee Rustonjee Daver,      | c | Everett, J. H.                | c     |
| Cursetjee Hosunjee.             | c | Farquhar, W. C.               | s     |
| Cursetjee Hosenjee.             | c | Fergusson, John               | h     |
| Cursetjee Pestonjee Cama.       | c | Findlay, George               | h     |
| Cuvillier, John Y.              | c | Fincham, A.                   | s     |
| Dadabhoy Byramjee               | c | Fischer, Maximilian, and fam  | c     |
| Dadabhoy Hosunjee,              | c | Fletcher, Angus,              | h     |
| Dadabhoy Pestonjee,             | c | Fletcher, Duncan              | h     |
| Dadabhoy Sorabjee,              | c | Florencio de Souza,           | h     |
| Dadabhoy Jemsetjee.             | c | Fogg, H.                      | s     |
| Dadabhoy Hormusjee Camajee,     | c | Fonseca, Antonio de           | h     |
| Dadabhoy Burjorjee.             | c | Fonseca, Athanasio de         | h     |
| Dale, T.                        | c | Forbes, Duncan                | a     |
| Dale, W. W.                     | c | Framjee Hormusjee.            | s     |
| Dallas, A. Grant                | s | Framjee Sapoorjee Lungrana.   | c     |
| Dana, R. P.                     | c | Framjee Burjorjee,            | c     |
| Davidson, Walter                | h | Farncomb, E.,                 | h     |

|                                  |   |                                |   |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Framjee Hormusjee,               | c | Hubertson, G. F.               | s |
| Frederick Woods,                 | h | Hudson, Aug.                   | h |
| Fryer, W.                        | h | Hudson, Rev. T. H.             | n |
| Framjee Eduljee.                 | c | Hume, G. and family            | s |
| Fraser, N.                       | h | Humphreys, Alfred              | h |
| Gibb, T. A. absent,              | c | Hunt, T.                       | w |
| Gibb, John                       | c | Hunter, Thomas                 | w |
| Gibb, George                     | c | Hutchinson, W.                 | s |
| Gibbs, Richard                   | c | Hutchinson, W.                 | s |
| Gibson, E.                       | h | Hyndman, Henrique              | c |
| Gilbert, W.                      | c | Isaac Ruban,                   | s |
| Gilbert, J.                      | h | Jackson, Roger                 | h |
| Gilman, R. J.                    | c | Jacob Ruben.                   | c |
| Gilman, William H.               | s | Jamsetjee Rustomjee,           | c |
| Gittins, Thomas                  | c | Jamoojee Nasserwanjee          | c |
| Glew, Joseph Thomas              | h | Jamosjee Rustomjee Havuldar,   | c |
| Goodale, Samuel P.               | s | Jardine, David                 | c |
| Gonsolves, Antonio               | h | Jardine, Joseph                | h |
| Goolamhusan Camall,              | c | Jarroom, Rev. W. and family    | n |
| Grant James                      | s | Jehenjee Framjee Buxey.        | c |
| Gray, Alexander                  | c | Jesus, Joao de                 | h |
| Gray, Samuel                     | c | Joao Garcon,                   | h |
| Gray, H. M. M.                   | s | Johnson D.                     | c |
| Graves, P. W.                    | s | Joseph, Levin                  | c |
| Goddard, John A.                 | h | Jozina da Roza,                | h |
| Grant, James                     | h | Just, L.                       | c |
| Grandpre, Francisco              | h | Kay, Duncan J.                 | h |
| Green, G. F.                     | h | Kay, W.                        | s |
| Griswold, John N. Alsop, absent, | c | Kenny, B. and family           | c |
| Gutierrez, Querino               | c | Kennedy, David absent          | c |
| Gutierrez, Candido               | h | Kennedy, H. H.                 | h |
| Hajeebhoy Dowood,                | c | Karr, Crawford absent,         | h |
| Hale, F. H.                      | s | Kich, A. F.                    | c |
| Hallam, S. J.                    | c | King, William H.               | c |
| Hall, G. R.                      | s | King, F. A.                    | c |
| Happer, Rev. A. P. and family    | c | King, David O.                 | c |
| Hardie, H. R.                    | c | Kennedy, K. M.                 | h |
| Hargreaves, W.                   | s | Kreyenhagen, Julius            | c |
| Harkort, Bernhard                | c | Lamson, G. H.                  | c |
| Harvey, F. C.                    | s | Lapraik, Douglass              | h |
| Heard John,                      | c | Layton, F.                     | s |
| Heard, jr. A.                    | c | LeGeyt, W. C.                  | c |
| Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee.           | c | Levin, E. H.                   | s |
| Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee,           | c | Lewin, D. D.                   | c |
| Henry Ritter,                    | c | Lewis, A.                      | s |
| Hetherington,                    | s | Lewis, J.                      | s |
| Heyl, Drinker &                  | h | Limjeebhoy Jemsetjee,          | c |
| Heyl, W. S.                      | c | Lind, Henry                    | h |
| Hilekes, H.                      | h | Livingston, W. P. absent,      | c |
| Hill, Samuel                     | h | Livingston, J. Gibbons absent, | c |
| Hodgson, J.                      | c | Lockhart, William and family   | s |
| Hogg, William                    | s | Lomax, James                   | s |
| Holgate, H.                      | w | Low, E. A.                     | c |
| Holliday, John                   | c | Lord, Rev. E. C. and family    | n |
| Holmes, John,                    | h | Loomis, Rev. A. W. and fam     | n |
| Hormusjee Jamasjee Nauholders.   | c | Macgregor, R.                  | c |
| Hormusjee Framjee,               | c | Mackay, Hugh                   | c |
| Hormusjee Nesser. Pochajee.      | c | McClatchie, Rev. T. and family | s |
| Howell, Augustus                 | h | McCartee, M. D. D. B.          | n |
|                                  |   | MacDonald, J.                  | s |

|                                  |   |                                     |   |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| MacEwen, James                   | h | Nanjeebhoy Hassum                   | e |
| Macgowan, D. J., M. D. and fam.  | n | Neave, Thomas D.                    | c |
| Mackean, Thomas W. L.            | c | Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackteerajee. | c |
| MacKenze, K. R.                  | s | Nesserwanjee Framjee,               | c |
| MacKenzie, C. D.                 | s | Noronha, Joze M. de                 | h |
| Mackenzie, D. W.                 | c | Norton, W.                          | s |
| MacKnight, T.                    | h | Nowrojee Cursetjee,                 | c |
| Mackenzie, S.                    | c | Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,         | c |
| Maclean, J. L.                   | c | Nujmoodeen Shojautally.             | e |
| McLeod, M. A.                    | c | Nye, E. C. H.                       | c |
| MacMurray, Jame                  | h | Nye, T. S. H. and family            | c |
| McPherson, Alex. W.              | h | Nye, Clement D.                     | c |
| MacSwyney, P. C.                 | h | Nye, jr. Gidion absent              | c |
| Maciver, William W.              | h | Olding, J. A.                       | h |
| Maitland, W.                     | s | Olmsted, Henry M.                   | c |
| Maitland, S.                     | c | Oswald, Richard absent              | h |
| Malby, C.                        | c | Outeiro, Joze M. d'                 | h |
| Manackjee Nanabhoy,              | c | Ozorio, Candido J.                  | c |
| Manuckjee Pestonjee,             | c | Pallanjee Dorabjee,                 | c |
| Manuckjee Cowasjee,              | c | Parrish, P.                         | h |
| Maneckjee Cooverjee,             | c | Parker, Rev. P., M. D. and fam      | c |
| Man. James L.                    | c | Parkes, H. S.                       | s |
| Marcal, Honorio                  | m | Parkin, W. W.                       | c |
| Marjoribanks, Samuel             | c | Park, James Dickson                 | c |
| Marques, Mamuel V.               | h | Patullo, S. E.                      | c |
| Marques, Fortunato               | c | Paul S. Forbes, and family          | c |
| Marques, Domingos P.             | c | Pearon, Charles                     | s |
| Matheson, W. F.                  | h | Pereira, B. A.                      | c |
| Matheson, C.                     | s | Pereira, Edward                     | h |
| Matheson, Donald                 | h | Perkins, George                     | c |
| McCulloch, Alexander             | s | Perkins, G.                         | c |
| Meadows, John A. T.              | c | Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.           | c |
| Medhurst, Rev. Dr. W. H. and fam | s | Pestonjee Jemsetjee Motiwalla.      | c |
| Meredith, K. and family          | s | Pestonjee Dinshaw,                  | c |
| Meredith, G.                     | c | Pestonjee Rustonjee                 | c |
| Merwanjee Eduljee,               | c | Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochowjee,       | c |
| Merwanjee Pest-njee,             | c | Piccope, W. N.                      | c |
| Merwanjee Dadabhoy.              | c | Piccope, T. C.                      | c |
| Milne, Rev. W. C. and family     | s | Pierce, William P. and family       | s |
| Mitchell, J.                     | s | Pitcher, M. W.                      | c |
| Moncreiff, Thomas                | s | Platt, Charles                      | c |
| Moore, William                   | c | Platt, T.                           | h |
| Morss, W. H.                     | c | Ponder, Stephen                     | c |
| Mounsey, John T.                 | c | Potter, D.                          | s |
| Moul, Alfred                     | c | Potter, W.                          | s |
| Moul, Henry                      | c | Prattent, J. R.                     | h |
| Moses, A. R. B.                  | s | Proctor, jr. D. L.                  | h |
| Muirhead, Rev. and family        | a | Pustau, William                     | c |
| Muncherjee Nusserwanjee,         | c | Pyke, William                       | h |
| Muncherjee Hor. Camaiee,         | c | Pyke, Thomas                        | h |
| Muncherjee Pestonjee.            | c | Quarterman, Rev. J. W.              | n |
| Muncherjee Eduljee,              | c | R. H. Camaiee,                      | c |
| Muncherjee Framjee,              | h | Rangel, Segismundo                  | c |
| Muller, O. E.                    | h | Rangel, Jayme                       | c |
| Mulloobhoy Doojersee,            | c | Rangel, Rufino                      | h |
| Muney, John                      | c | Rangel, Floriano A.                 | h |
| Munsell, J. E.                   | c | Rawle, S. B. and family             | h |
| Mur, J. Manual                   | c | Rawson, Samuel                      | c |
| Murrow, Y. J.                    | c | Read, H. C.                         | c |
| Murrow, L. E.                    | c | Reiche, F.                          | c |



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|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Remedios, B. dos               | h | Sinclair, Fraser              | h |
| Reynvaan, H. G. I.             | c | Sinclair, C. A.               | n |
| Riberiro, Lauriano F. V.       | h | Skinner, John                 | e |
| Richards P. F.                 | t | Smith, J. Mackrill            | e |
| Ritchie, A. A. absent          | t | Smith, Gilbert                | h |
| Rickett, John, and family      | h | Smith, Thomas S.              | h |
| Ripley, Philips W.             | e | Smith, J. C.                  | e |
| Rirley, F. B.                  | v | Smith, H. H.                  | e |
| Robertson, D. B.               | s | Smith, G. P.                  | s |
| Robertson, F.                  | s | Smith, J. C.                  | s |
| Roberts, O. E.                 | c | Smith, John,                  | m |
| Robinson, William F.           | c | Smith, James                  | h |
| Rocha, Joze J.                 | c | Snodgrass, William K.         | r |
| Rolfe, R. H.                   | c | Snow, E. N.                   | h |
| Rocha, A. A. da                | h | Soares, Francisco             | m |
| Ross, J. B.                    | s | Solomon David.                | e |
| Ross, W. F.                    | h | Sopoorjee Nowrojee,           | e |
| Rothwell, Richard              | c | Sorabjee Byramjee Colah.      | h |
| Rozario, Cipriano do           | h | Southwell, Rev. B. and family | s |
| Rozario, Florencio do          | c | Souza, Athanazio de           | c |
| Roberts, Joseph L.             | c | Souza, jr. Miguel de          | h |
| Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla. | c | Souza, Marcellino de          | m |
| Ruttunjee Framjee Vatcha.      | c | Spalding, Rev. P. S.          | s |
| Ruttonjee Dossabhoj Modie,     | c | Spooner, C. W.                | c |
| Rustomjee Ruttonjee,           | c | Spring, Francis               | c |
| Rustomjee Burjorjee,           | c | Stewart, J.                   | s |
| Rustomjee Byramjee,            | e | Stewart, C. J. F.             | h |
| Rustomjee Framjee,             | c | Stewart, Patrick,             | m |
| Ryder, C.                      | c | Still, C. F.                  | h |
| Sanchez, Joze                  | h | Strachan, George,             | h |
| Sanders, Charles               | c | Strachan, Robert,             | h |
| Saul, R. Powell                | s | Sturgis, James, P.            | m |
| Sayre, Jr., John,              | c | Sturgis, R. S.                | s |
| Scarth, J.                     | h | Sullivan, G. G. and family    | n |
| Schumacher, G. H.              | h | Sword, John D.                | c |
| Schwemann, D. W.               | c | Syle, Rev. E. S. and family   | s |
| Scott, William absent,         | h | Taylor, E.                    | s |
| Scott, Adam                    | h | Thorburn, R. P.               | c |
| Seryngeour, David              | h | Thomas Jones,                 | h |
| Seabra, Francisco A.           | c | Thompson, F.                  | h |
| Seare, Benjamin and family     | c | Thorne, A.                    | c |
| Shaik Dawood Shaikammed.       | c | Thorburn, W.                  | s |
| Shapoorjee Sorabjee.           | c | Toby Rev. T. W. and family    | s |
| Shapoorjee Sorabjee,           | c | Trabshaw, James               | h |
| Shaw, Charles                  | s | Trott, John B. absent,        | c |
| Shaw, Charles                  | s | Tyndale, H.                   | h |
| Shepard, J.                    | c | Ullet, R. B.                  | s |
| Sherard, R. B.                 | h | Umson, G.                     | s |
| Shuch, Rev. J. L. and family   | s | Urmson, G.                    | s |
| Sichel, M.                     | c | Van Basel, M. J. Senn,        | c |
| Sillar, D.                     | s | Van Loffelt, J. P.            | c |
| Sillar, D.                     | s | Vander Burg D.                | c |
| Silva, Marciano da             | c | Vacher, W. H.                 | c |
| Silva, Joze da                 | h | Vaucher, Fritz.,              | c |
| Silva, Quentiliano da          | c | Vidigal, Antonio de           | h |
| Silveira, Francisco de         | c | Viega, A.                     | c |
| Silveira, Albino P.            | c | Wade, J. and family           | s |
| Silver, H. T. De               | c | Walker, Alexander             | c |
| Silverlock, John               | c | Walkinshaw, W.                | h |
| Simoens, Manoel                | c | Ward, John G.                 | e |

|                             |   |                              |   |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Wardley, W. H.              | c | Wilkinson, Alfred            | c |
| Wardnea, Rev. N. and family | s | Wilson, Alexander            | h |
| Waters, Charles             | s | Wilson, C.                   | s |
| Watson, J. P. absent        | c | Williams, S. W. absent       | c |
| Watson, T. Boswell          | m | Williams, J.                 | c |
| Waterhouse, B.              | n | Wills, C.                    | s |
| Watson, J. P.               | s | Wiltshire, H.                | c |
| Way, Rev. R. Q. and family  | n | Winch, J. H.                 | s |
| Webb, E.                    | s | Wise, Joseph                 | c |
| Welch, J.                   | s | Wise, John                   | c |
| Weiss, Charles,             | h | Winch, J. H.                 | s |
| Wetmore, jr. S. absent.     | c | Woodberry, C.                | s |
| White, James                | s | Worthington, James           | c |
| Whitall, James,             | c | Wright, James M.             | c |
| Wildman, R. J.              | s | Wylie, A.                    | s |
| Willaume, John              | h | Yates, Rev. M. T. and family | s |
| Wills, C.                   | s | Young, A. J.                 | c |
| Wilson,                     | s | Young, Peter                 | h |
| Wilkinson, C.               | c | Young, James H.              | h |
| Wilkinson, Francis          | c |                              |   |



